

Arm over Government in Court Line failure rescue operation begins

Rescue operation got under
yesterday to bring back
holidaymakers stranded
by the Court Line collapse,
political dispute broke over
Government's handling of the
Mr Heseltine, Conservative

spokesman on industry, said thou-
sands of people had lost their
holidays and money because the
Government had failed to give any
warning about its concern over the
running of the package tour
company.

Attack on Benn 'deception'

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himself and Mr Peter Shore was
revived. Thousands of people have lost
their money and their holidays
because the Government had
failed to give any warning about
its concern over the running of
the package tour company.

Mr Heseltine said: "What is
said is that people have been
kept in the dark. There has
been a wall of silence, a lack of
information for a number of
weeks. I think there could have
been a more done to anticipate
this situation."

In an official statement, Mr
Heseltine, Opposition spokes-
man on industry, fiercely
attacked the Government's
handling of the Court Line
issue. He said:

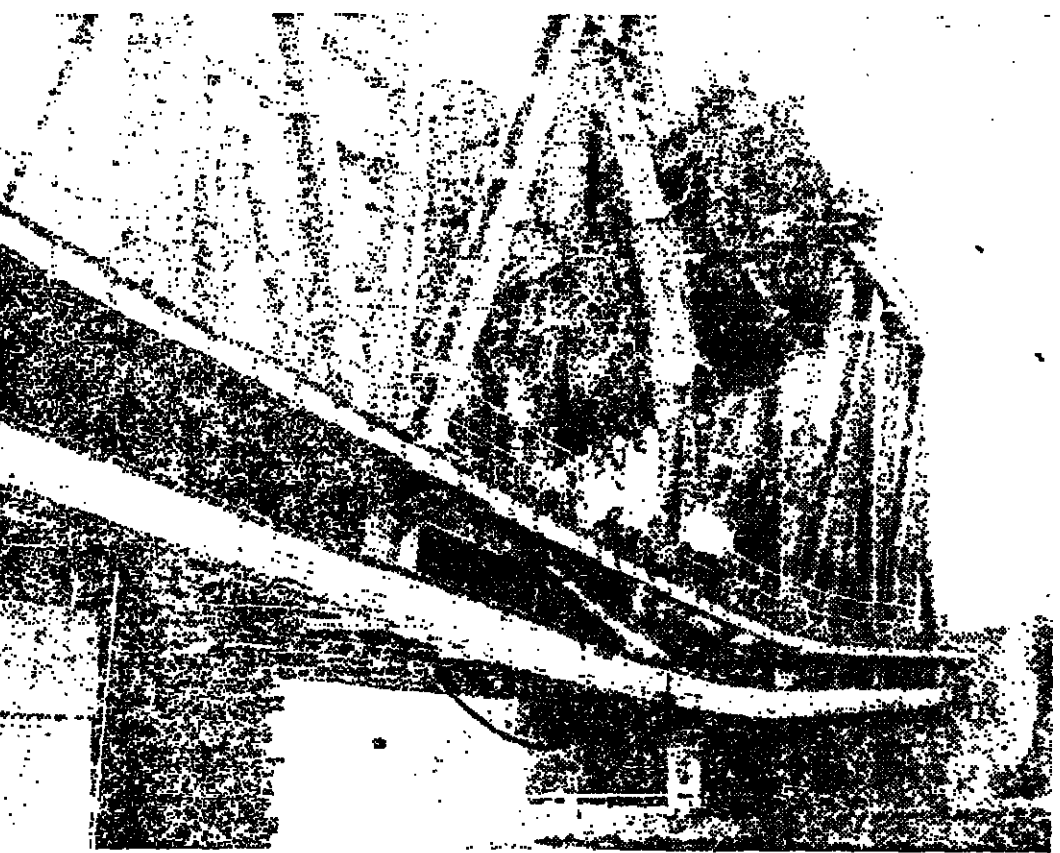
At 10.30 yesterday morning Mr
Anthony Wedgwood Benn an-
nounced the most ambitious plans
to involve the state in industry
since the nationalization pro-
gramme of the 1940s. Within hours
a record of deception, amateur
misjudgment, and almost unbelieve-
able apathy from Wedgwood Benn

Mr Benn had told the Com-
mons at the time of the
nationalization of Court Ship-
builders that he had acted to
save the holidays booked
through Court Line. Now we
saw that he was told by Court
Line at that time that this could
not be guaranteed.

Peter Shore has talked about the
growing concern with Court Line
since early July. Not a word of
warning has he given to anyone
who booked after he first knew
the facts. The whole story is sadly
reminiscent of the Rolls-Royce
case. One of these ministers,
Wedgwood Benn, was deeply in-
volved in the company's decision
to enter into a contract to build
engines at a price which was un-
realistic. For that mistake many
of the directors of the company, and
10,000 employees lost their jobs.
Only Anthony Wedgwood Benn
has survived unscathed.

In the case of Court Line, however,
the consequences are far more
serious. The lesson that must be
spelt out time and again is that
Whitbait has neither the experi-
ence nor the management talent
to monitor or control industrial
and commercial activity.

Time and again politicians act
in the name of the people, but
they are not a device for their
needs. It proves beyond
question the total lack of
foundation for the plans that
Continued on page 2, col 1



A carriage of a Belgian passenger train sticking out of the superstructure of the Charleroi Canal bridge after the crash in which 15 people died. Report, page 3.

Ceasefire leaves one-third of Cyprus in Turkish hands

By Our Foreign Staff
A ceasefire was called in
Cyprus yesterday afternoon be-
tween Turkish and Greek
Cyprus forces after three days
of fighting which left about
one-third of the island in
Turkish hands.

Acceptance of the ceasefire
was announced by President
Glafkos Clerides of Cyprus who
left Nicosia during the day for
Limassol, where he checked on
the situation of refugees before
returning to the capital.

The ceasefire was reported to
be widely observed in most of
the island, although a United
Nations spokesman said some
sporadic shooting incidents
were taking place in Nicosia.
In New York a meeting of the
Security Council was called.

jets have pounded Greek Cy-
prus positions from the air
since early morning. The day-
long artillery barrage has
begun to close the circle
around the city. Only one of
the access roads, the main
road south to Limassol, re-
mains in full control of the
Greeks. The rest have either
been taken or are cut by the
Turks.

About 200,000 Greek
Cyprus are now refugees
from the Turkish invasion.
Today I saw them streaming in
convoys of cars out of the
capital as the war crept closer
to the centre of Nicosia. Terri-
fied and dispirited, they are
fleeing en masse as the Tur-
kish advance comes closer.

from the Turkish enclave to
the Morphou road.

Their attack rolled closer to
the city as jets bombed and
rocketed the main airport
roundabout. The aim was to
dislodge Greek Cyprus defend-
ers entrenched along a ridge
dominating the approaches to
the airport. Bombs and rockets
exploded in villas around the
roundabout, but the Greeks
held their ground.

To the south-west of the
capital the Turks continued
their encirclement of the air-
port. Their tanks rolled across
the plains, forcing the Greeks
into further retreat.

Throughout the day, Turkish
fighter bombers dived across
the city with a terrifying roar.
The streets remained deserted
except for carloads of National
Guard reservists racing to
report to their units.

Price rises trigger seventh 40p increase

By Business News Staff
The latest 0.9 per cent rise
in retail prices triggers off
another 40p threshold increase
in pay packets.

This is the seventh such
benefit since June. The total
threshold benefits so far come
to £2.80. More than 10 million
workers are believed to be
involved.

Although retail price rises
were lower than the sharp
increases in the early part of
this year, the recent figures still
indicate an exceptionally high
rate of inflation.

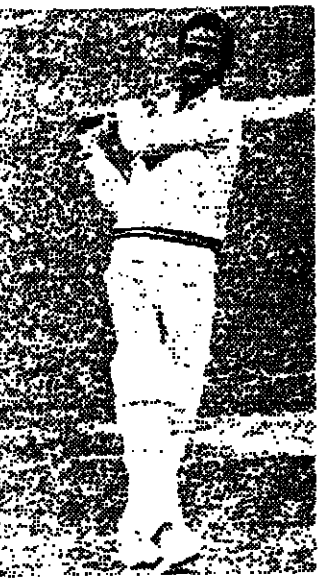
Retail prices have risen by
more than 10 per cent in the
past six months, a higher rate
of increase than in all but two
years since the war.

The Government acted yester-
day to stop bread prices rising
by adding to its subsidy. State
payments to bakers combined
with the enforced cut in trade
profits are now saving shoppers
up to 5p on a large loaf.

The Price Commission
allowed the industry to raise
the price of a large, sliced loaf
by 4p last week. The Depart-
ment of Prices and Consumer
Protection will absorb that in-
crease through payments worth
more than £10m this financial
year.

The total bread subsidy will
cost more than £50m this finan-
cial year and absorb 2 1/2p of the
cost of a 17p loaf. But some
shops are selling bread for 12p
or 12 1/2p instead of 14p because
traders have agreed to con-
centrate general profit cuts
ordered by the Government and
Price Commission on basic
foods.

Yesterday's government an-
nouncement said nothing about
the bakers' plea for extra sub-
sidy payments to compensate
for loss of profitability caused
by statutory price curbs.



Sobers in typical action.

Sobers gives notice of retirement

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Only for another three weeks
will it be possible to watch Gary
Sobers, arguably the greatest
cricketer of all time, playing
the game which has brought
him such fame and which he
has played so gracefully for
over 20 years. He gave notice
yesterday of his intention to
retire at the end of the present
season.

Northinghamshire have eight
matches left, three of them on
Sundays, in which to take a last
look at Sobers, and I advise
those who can to do so. I say
that for two reasons: first, be-
cause he will be really trying
and secondly, because we shall
seldom see his like again. If
anyone is wondering whether he
is still good, already this month
he has made the fastest cham-
pionship 100 of the year, in 83
minutes, for Nottinghamshire
against Derbyshire.

Sharp loss for equity market

London's equity market suf-
fered a further severe loss yester-
day after the fall of Court
Line, the price group, and
rumours of financial difficulties
in the insurance industry.

Nervous selling brought the
loss in equity capitalization of
British companies over the past
two weeks to about £2,850m.
The Financial Times index
closed 9.4 off at 210.3 last night,
its lowest level since November
1958. The Times index shed
3.03 points to 83.39.

Business News, page 15

Mail deliveries being cut

Mail deliveries are being cut
because of severe staff scar-
city aggravated by holidays, the
Post Office said yesterday.

Regions severely affected are
London, the South-east, eastern
England and parts of the Mid-
lands and the South-west. The
Post Office said that there was
a nationwide shortage of post-
men of nearly a tenth.

11 saved from cliff

Eleven holidaymakers cut off
by the tide on a cliff ledge at
Gwithian, St Ives Bay, Cornwall,
were winched to safety by a
Royal Navy rescue helicopter
last night.

Sobers is 38. He played his
first first-class match for Bar-
bados against the Indians in
1953. Chosen as a slow bowler,
he sent down 89 overs in the
match, at the age of 16. His
first Test match was against
England the next year, since
when his all round record in
Test cricket has surpassed any-
thing ever achieved before. He
has scored 8,022 runs in Test
matches, including 26 hundreds,
and taken 235 Test wickets and
110 Test catches. He played an
innings of 254 at Melbourne
which Don Bradman described
as the best ever seen in Aus-
tralia and one of the most per-
fect ever played. He could equally
well have bowled an opening
spell with the new ball to strike
terror into the hearts of the
best batsmen in the game.

It was this incredible
versatility that made Sobers pre-
eminent in the game. I have
heard famous and greatly gifted
cricketers saying of him that it
was simply not fair for one man
to be so impossibly good at so
many things. He has been as
likely to win a Test match with
a breathtaking catch in the leg
trap as with a brilliant throw
from cover point; as likely to
turn another with a spell of
orthodox, left arm spin, as he
did only last February in Port
of Spain, as with a dozen overs
of chinamen and googlies or a
couple of fast inswingers; as
capable of a long defensive
innings as an attacking tour de
force.

Continued on page 5, col 1

Int hope for 100,000 who paid

Geddes
£1.5 million rescue
to airlift the 49,000
holidaymakers began
yesterday. There seemed little
chance of the 100,000 people
to go on their holiday
group.

Normal practice for tour
operators is to ask for full pay-
ment for package holiday six to
eight weeks in advance, so many
have lost hundreds of
pounds as well as their holiday.
who had booked for
in the autumn and
pay have lost only the
cost of about £3 a head.
of £3.3m, lodged by
the companies under the
of British Travel
(ABTA) regulations,
called in and deposited
to fund operators 20
of operators, all mem-
bers of the Tour Operators'
£1.5m of this will pay
rescue operation, a
500,000 or so will go
hotel bills incurred
night until all holiday-
ers have been rescued.
ow overseas have been
ome. This leaves about
the people who have made
payments for holidays.
known yet how much
rescue.

vice offered by airlines, was
asked why the CAA had not
revoked Court Line's licence to
operate when the first signs of
the insolvency became apparent.

"You have the choice of
playing this in a safe way and
withdrawing the licence at the
first rumour of trouble and
putting the company out of
business," he said. But this
is not a decision to be taken
lightly, for many jobs are in-
volved. By acting precipitately
you may create the very prob-
lem you are trying to avoid."

The airlift will be tackled as
a joint operation by the CAA,
ABTA and the Tour Operators'
Study Group. Mr Gordon said.
The scheme had been worked
out in the most difficult circum-
stances they could expect. "We
have the collapse of one of the
biggest tour organizer groups
at the height of the holiday
season—you could not impose a
heavier load."

Mr Sidney Perez, chief execu-
tive of Halcyn Horizon, a
Court Line subsidiary, has been
appointed to lead the rescue
operation. Aircraft of all British
operators and foreign carriers,
where appropriate, are being
used.

About 70 per cent of the
stranded tourists are in the
Balearic Islands or on the
Spanish mainland. Others are
scattered around resorts mainly
in Europe and North Africa.
About 25 flights were made
yesterday.

All Court Line's aircraft at
Luton have been impounded.
In addition to the 150,000 people
booked with Court Line sub-
sidiaries, another 50,000 pas-
sengers due to be carried in
Court Line planes by other tour
operators, will be affected by
the group's collapse.

Mr Colin Collins, of Court
Line, said last night that the
bond deposited with the ABTA
was separate from any that
might be arranged by the
liquidators.

The company was still col-
lapsed when it decided to cease
trading, he added. What had
led to the decision was the
realization that Court Line was
beginning to receive money
for 1975 operations for which
it might not be able to get the
backing.

Overseas Services Ltd, a sub-
sidiary of Court Line, has not
been affected by the parent
company's collapse.

Resorts leave Mr Thorpe up in the air

Mr Thorpe, the Liberal
leader, was yesterday refused
permission to land his hover-
craft among holidaymakers at
four West Country resorts.

Local authorities at Torquay,
Plymouth, Sidmouth and Ex-
mouth, invoking by-laws, said
that the hovercraft, which he
would have to find some
other way of getting ashore.

There appeared, however, to
be no objections in his home
constituency of Devon, North.
Mr Thorpe begins a 10-day
speech-making tour at Ilfracombe
on August 28.

Mr Thorpe said yesterday:
"There are certain complica-
tions, but with good will on both
sides I am certain these matters
can be resolved."

Ethiopian Army takeover seems imminent

Addis Ababa, Aug 16.—The
Ethiopian armed forces today
stripped Emperor Haile Selassie
of some of his powers and a
military takeover appeared
imminent.

The Army backed their action
against the Emperor, who is 62,
with a show of force. Tanks,
armoured cars and troop car-
riers paraded through the
streets of the capital and a
squadron of jet fighters flew
overhead.

The Armed Forces Committee,
in a radio broadcast, announced
that it had abolished the
monarch's crown council,
court of justice and military
committee.

A report circulated here that
the Prime Minister, Mr Michael
Imru, a cousin of the Emperor,
and his three-week-old Cabinet
had resigned, but this was later
denied.

Twenty-three Eritrean mem-
bers of the Ethiopian Parlia-
ment said today they would
resign in protest over alleged
massacres by Ethiopian troops
in Eritrea.—Reuter and Agence
France Presse.

The rest of the news

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Dewar's goes down smoothly

Dewar's

FINE SCOTCH WHISKY
"White Label"

John Dewar & Sons Ltd
PERTH, SCOTLAND
TOP PROOF
26 2/3 FLOZ

Blended for smoothness—it never varies.

Heath says Tories will ask unions to aid inflation fight

Political Editor
A Conservative Party
next election the con-
flict will be the
which all other pri-
orities must give
Mr Heath said that
in Ramsgate when he
d that in the absence of
ion from the trade
Conservative Govern-
ment would have to take finan-
cial measures more
harsh than necessary.

Employment will be lower,
spending on our social
so will the standard of
the British people.

is not the way we
follow. It is a way we
follow only if we were
to do so by the decisions
of the Government. I
believe that the
clear majority in
inflation the prospects

for cooperation would be con-
siderably better than now
appears. I know that when it
comes to the point most trade
unions, like everyone else,
want to see inflation under
control.

"Once we had a clear
majority for this purpose, then
the present confused situation
will change. We would have
made no pretty promises.
Indeed, it will be our duty
throughout the election cam-
paign to explain how difficult
the immediate prospects are.
But if we can obtain the
cooperation which we shall
seek, and which it will be in
the interests of the trades unions to
give, then we have a good
chance of weathering this storm
as a united and responsible
nation."

After condemning the Labour
Government's abdication from
the fight against inflation, Mr

Heath asserted that a Conserva-
tive Government "will use all
the means at its disposal to
fight inflation."

He continued: "We are
always prepared to learn from
the past, and one lesson from
our own experience has been
that we cannot put too much
emphasis on one method."

"We shall need to practise
the utmost restraint in local
and government spending so
that as a government we have
to borrow less from the public
and less from abroad. The ex-
tent to which North Sea oil is
already mortgaged is one of the
most frightening aspects of
present policy."

"We shall have to devise an
income policy to fill the
present vacuum. The exact
nature of this policy will
depend on the reaction, above
all of the trade union move-

ment, with its proven power
over our economy. We shall
be offering the trade union
movement a choice when we
ask for their cooperation."

We shall tell them that we
are determined to control in-
flation, and that this is an aim
to which all other priorities
as a nation must give place. We
shall ask them to reinforce our
tax policies and our monetary
policies. We shall ask them to
cooperate in an incomes policy
which will safeguard the weak-
est and restrain the strong from
wrecking our prospects by
pressing pay claims which
Britain cannot afford."

"We shall explain that this
cooperation, if it is to be effec-
tive, will require from them not
general statements of intent but
a genuine and active coopera-
tion. We shall explain that if
they do not feel able to offer



Dejected symbols of the Court Line collapse—the impounded BAC One Elevens and a Lockheed TriStar on the tarmac at Luton Airport yesterday.

Airlift to bring home stranded holidaymakers begins

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Aug 16

A rescue operation began at Spanish coastal resorts today to bring home British holidaymakers stranded by the Court Line collapse.

Representatives of Court Line and its tour companies spent the day advising about 25,000 clients about arrangements being made for them. They were assured that they could be flown home at the end of their scheduled holidays.

Most hotel keepers reacted well and told customers that they would not be presented with a bill personally. However, the news of the Court Line liquidation was a serious blow to Spanish businessmen since it comes after other grave difficulties in tourism.

The Ministry of Information and Tourism in a statement issued in Madrid said: "The British authorities have given us every assurance that the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) will take charge of all pending debts and expenses incurred by tourists until they return home."

The semi-official news agency CIFA said that the ministry "has studied and foreseen the necessary measures to resolve whatever problems might occur."

Tourist industry sources said that British Airways had guaranteed sufficient aircraft to bring the tourists home.

The airlift started today with the departure of tourists from several Spanish airports. Over the weekend several thousand Britons are expected to be brought home. Two Tristars and two other big jets were scheduled to fly from Alicante to Luton, Manchester and Bristol.

In Alicante, the main city on the White Coast, the British Consulate said: "Everything seems to be working for the moment, but we will not know for sure until the weekend."

At Benidorm, 20 miles away, 17 Clarkson couriers rushed from hotel to hotel explaining the situation to more than 2,000 clients. A Clarkson representative said: "We have told all the clients to relax and enjoy the holiday. We will take care of everything. I am getting Telex messages from London by the hour to keep us informed. There are no problems with the hotels at the moment and I don't expect any."

Spanish hotel keepers are more concerned about the loss of pending reservations than the collection of bills for tourists who are still here.

Already suffering from a profit squeeze brought on by inflation and a decrease in the number of foreign tourists, hotel operators who catered primarily for the British now face empty rooms for the rest of August, the peak tourist month, and September.

Portugal: British Airways is prepared to fly home about a thousand British tourists affected by the collapse. Passages will be available as vacancies occur on the regular flights and will not cost Court Line ticket-holders extra money. "We shall play our role at cost without making money," Mr John Earle, British Airways manager in Lisbon, said.

Mr Earle added: "Our main problem is getting in touch with the holidaymakers. Most people do not read British newspapers on holidays abroad, and some of them may only find out about the collapse when they are at the airport to catch the plane home."

British Airways has asked the Portuguese Secretariat for Tourism to put out messages for Court Line tourists on a Portuguese radio programme broadcast each morning in English.

West Germany: A group of 113 British tourists returning home

from Austria were stranded for several hours at Munich after a flight cancellation.

The group arrived by bus from Austria to find that there was no plane for them. They were told of the situation by a local representative of Clarkson.

They were promised seats on a special flight scheduled to leave four hours later than their original flight.

The British Consulate in Munich said it was understood that there were a further 600 British tourists still in Austria on holidays organized by Court Line companies. It was waiting to hear further about arrangements.

Yugoslavia: There are 240 British tourists in Yugoslavia with Horizon Holidays, of whom 115 are being airlifted home today, the British Embassy said. The remaining 125 will be flown home in the next few days.

Holidaymakers were advised to contact local travel agents to organize their return home. Local agents were given assurances from ABTA that all costs for repatriation of stranded tourists will be covered.

The embassy said: "All stranded holidaymakers will be repatriated." It had no reports

of tourists travelling with other Court Line companies, but if any were found, they too would be repatriated.

Italy: British consulate officials said there were at least 1,600 holidaymakers on a Court Line tour at Jesolo on the Adriatic. Making arrangements to take them home was complicated because of Ferragosto, the big summer holiday when all activities are at a minimum.

The British Embassy said there were "a few hundred" more holidaymakers affected, on the Italian Riviera, near Genoa and 700 people at Palermo who were mostly passengers on a cruise ending there today.

Consulates were making arrangements to provide food and lodging. No cases of hardship or difficulties have been reported.

Malta: Alternative travel arrangements, mostly on Air Malta flights, have been made by Maltese tour operators. Most Court Line tourists left before the company's collapse, but about 240 remained.

An Air Malta flight left earlier today with 120 passengers, and the rest are expected to leave this evening.

Tears and anger as tourists mob offices

By Staff Reporters

Police were called yesterday to the offices of Clarkson, Court Line company, in Sun Street, London, after a crowd of about 150 gathered outside the locked doors. A member of Clarkson's staff tried to pacify the disappointed holidaymakers. No arrests were made and the crowd eventually dispersed.

In Holborn, the offices of Horizon and AS were open, but staff could give no positive answers to customers.

At Luton Airport, a group of disappointed would-be travellers sat on suitcases, waiting dejectedly for better news. Other took officials' advice to return home. They brought sympathy from other passengers.

Several coachloads of them were waiting here when we arrived at 5.30 am. Mrs Joyce Richardson, of Chelsea, said: "They were like refugees. Some teenage girls were in tears."

At Glasgow, a distraught crowd who had been told that Spain was cancelled. "Your flight has been cancelled. Please see your travel agent." The story was repeated at Birmingham Airport.

Later, Luton District Council, the owner of Luton Airport, impounded three Court Line jets—two BAC One Elevens and a Lockheed TriStar. The airport committee chairman, Councillor James Cartwright, said last night that the council was exercising its powers under the Civil Aviation Act, 1968, to detain aircraft.

"There are substantial sums still due to the council. The action to detain aircraft is designed to secure, as far as possible, the council's rights in respect of those charges."

The council's action came at the end of a day of much uncertainty at the airport, culminating in the arrival of the last Court Line flight, a TriStar from Luton in the West Indies, with more than 300 people on board.

Wallace Arnold Tours of Leeds said last night that customers who had booked flights through them and who would have travelled in Court Line aircraft, had been accommodated on other flights.

Minister holds out little hope for Court Line clients

Continued from page 1

Labour Government have to subject Britain's airlines to central planning control.

Meanwhile, the Official Receiver has been appointed provisional liquidator of Court Line with Mr Rupert Nicholson, the Rolls-Royce receiver, as his special manager.

Mr Nicholson, from the City accountants Peat Marwick and Mitchell, was apparently called in to conduct a detailed assessment of Court Line's financial position on July 1. That was four days after Mr Benn made his statement that the shipbuilding interests were being nationalized and that nationalization should stabilize the situation relating to Court Line, owner of Clarkson's and Horizon Tours.

Yesterday Mr Benn, who had originally arranged to pay £10m to nationalize Court Line, said: "The announcement today by Court Line that they are placing their holiday and aviation subsidiary companies into liquidation means that the purchase of the shipbuilding interests cannot be concluded in exactly the manner originally contemplated."

He said that the necessary steps would be taken to proceed with the purchase of the shipbuilding interests and associated interests from the liquidator, and to complete the transaction as soon as possible.

However, Mr Shore emphasized at his press conference that the disposal of the company's assets was a matter for the liquidator. He ruled out as unlikely the possibility of a sale elsewhere, such as to Tate and Lyle, which tried to buy the shipyards. Nevertheless, nego-

tiations would have to take place with the liquidator.

Defending the Government's position, Mr Shore said he was not anxious to quarrel with the company, since it had been hoped that the measures concerning the acquisition of the shipbuilding operations would have enabled the holiday operations to be carried through.

"But it is right for me to say that it was the considered judgement of the company that the money the Government was prepared to inject at the end of June was sufficient to sustain the holiday side through the season."

In a statement Court Line said earlier: "In the negotiations it was expressly stated that the Government could not give the Government any assurance that the aviation and leisure divisions could in fact complete their 1974 summer programmes, although, of course, it was hoped

that the shipbuilding and ship-repairing sale could enable those and subsequent programmes to be carried out."

Peat Marwick experts yesterday said that the measures concerning the acquisition of the shipbuilding operations would have enabled the holiday operations to be carried through.

But a systematic study after this initial plan of action on July 1 and over the subsequent period, unless something could be done, Mr Nicholson would have to advise that Court Line was insolvent.

Earlier this week bankers, the Government, aircraft-leasing interests and other parties had urgently examined the possibility of a phased and orderly sell-down. Meanwhile, no money for nationalization had been paid.

Mr Shore, facing a barrage of tough questions from jour-

nalists, stated that as the accountants worked through the books it had become clear there was a changed situation. And only within the past 48 hours had the position been reached where the company was no longer solvent.

Asked why a full state takeover could not be made, Mr Shore replied: "I had no reason at all on the information that I have received that this was an option, which even under different management, could hope to thrive in the future and therefore it would have been very imprudent to make takeover of the leisure activities."

Expressing his shock at the consequences of the collapse, including those suffering considerable inconvenience, he went on to say the first essential had been to mount a rescue operation.

An operations room had been set up by the Civil Aviation Authority and the Association of British Travel Agents. All Foreign Office posts had been told to give additional help if necessary.

The 100,000 holidaymakers booked between now and the end of September were in the position of being creditors of Court Line. The liquidator would be establishing the asset position, but Mr Shore could not strike a note of optimism in a difficult situation.

However, he promised that the Government would be reviewing the travel industry's bonding arrangements to see if other arrangements were necessary.

Court Line had deposited £3.5m under the bonding scheme run by the Tour Operators' Study Group. After meeting the costs of alternative lifting back of stranded people, there was likely to be little left

over to help the distressed company.

Mr Shore disclosed that he had been involved in discussions on possible ways of phasing down the company's operations in a way which would make it possible for those people who had paid for their holidays to still enjoy them.

That was the solution which everyone preferred, but it was not possible to reach agreement on the very complex arrangements it required. These efforts were not directed towards preventing the liquidation but achieving a more orderly way of handling the situation.

The whole Court Line affair is bound to assume new dimensions of political importance, especially as the Opposition alleged that Mr Benn had used the company's difficulties to make his statement and had failed to place his scheme before the Independent Scrutiny of the Industrial Development Advisory Board. The board has a statutory duty to examine public asset projects under the Conservatives' Industry Act, 1972.

Sir George Young, MP for Belling, Acton, said last night that he felt the Government had an obligation to compensate holidaymakers in view of Mr Benn's statement on June 26.

Mr Paul Tyler, the Liberal Party's spokesman on transport matters, called for an investigation by the Ombudsman into the role of the Department of Trade in the events leading up to the collapse.

He also wants the Director General of Fair Trading to look at certain aspects. The implied assurance to holidaymakers of the ABTA, backed by the Civil Aviation Authority and the Government, was "a hollow joke".

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Back to Frinton?

The collapse of Court Line is the latest in a series of events which has shattered the pattern of holidaymakers' deals, and which British people have become accustomed. Tomorrow, *The Sunday Times* examines the background to the news, how the travellers are faring, and discusses whether the collapse heralds a new return of the British holidaymaker to Blackpool and Frinton.

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Cohse rejoins the TUC

The Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse) was reconstituted as the TUC yesterday. Mr Albert Spenswick, the confederation's general secretary, said that it would be taking up with the TUC the crisis in the National Health Service.

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Shots fired in postal raid

Shots were fired at Kinloch Rannoch, Perthshire, yesterday, when two men escaped after a raid on a post office. The men were disturbed by the police shortly before 5 am after a call.

They abandoned their car after being intercepted by police and ran off across fields.

Detectives question man in Belfast about Tower bomb

From Robert Fisk
Belfast

Two bomb squad detectives from Scotland Yard have travelled to Northern Ireland to question a young Roman Catholic from the Falls Road area of the city about the bomb at the Tower of London last month which killed a woman and injured more than 40 other people. The two policemen had with them an Englishman who had been in the Tower shortly before the explosion, but he did not make a satisfactory identification of the suspect.

The police in Ulster are making no official comment about the Scotland Yard visit, but the suspect is known to be in custody in the province on a charge of possessing arms. The Yard sent its own detectives to Belfast after a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary thought he recognized the man's face from a Photofit picture issued by the police in London.

The English detectives spent at least 36 hours in the province and returned home yesterday, but it is understood that they may yet return to Northern Ireland to continue their investigation.

In a long report containing recommendations for the Gardiner Committee which is examining internment, the organization also asks for changes in the Emergency Provisions Act, saying that unless some legal reforms take place "the residue of civil liberties will be dissolved by the activities of the security forces" with the tacit acceptance of legislators and of the community.

Protestant civil rights groups have come somewhat late on the scene in Northern Ireland, and began to flourish only when "loyalists" were first interned last year. The Ulster Citizens' Civil Liberties Advice Centre, whose report was published yesterday, was originally set up by the UDA, although it now operates autonomously.

The document says that the powers of the security forces to stop, question, arrest and search citizens both in public and in their homes are sweeping. It adds: "We believe they have been too readily accepted by the citizens of Northern Ireland." It is important to establish some minimal protection for citizens, the document says, lest the powers become subject to common abuse and come to be regarded as normal police functions.

The centre's reasons for ending internment are remarkably similar to those put forward by Roman Catholic civil rights groups. It says that the earnings of a family are automatically reduced to the bare minimum when the head of the household is arrested and held without trial.

Worth-while art 'only by state support'

By Our Political Staff

Mr Hugh Jenkins, minister with responsibility for the arts, said in Dorchester last night: "But for the state there would be no worth-while art in the country today, just as there is little worth-while political comment."

"In the theatre, there would be the West End, pantomimes and summer shows about what we have in the newspapers. In the theatre most of the serious work is done by the state-subsidized companies and the trivials are performed for profit."

"We need an element of serious information, and the only place you can get it today is by listening to the overseas service of the BBC radio. Would it be too much to ask for just one newspaper which was not full of unsupported opinions?"

Seven tie for first place in chess championship

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Clacton

Seven players tied for first place in the British chess championship at Clacton yesterday. A play-off for the title will be arranged later this year.

Williams won his game against Simon Webb in the eleventh and final round, and since Botvinnik beat Speelman, the two victors join the band of first prize winners, comprising of Bellin, Botvinnik, Hartston, Haygarth, Mestel, Stean, and Williams.

The final scores in the championship were: Bellin, Botvinnik, Hartston, Haygarth, Mestel, Stean, and Williams 7; Holloway, Law and S. Webb 6; Knox, Nunn, Peatrose, Perkins, Sinclair, Speelman 5; Bennett, Clarke, Hindle, Langer, Ludgate, and Webb 4; Lightfoot and Wise 4; and Hardy 3.

The major open was won with considerable ease by L. de

Seven tie for first place in chess championship

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Chess Correspondent
Clacton

Veauce with ten points out of 11. The under-21 championship went to John Nicholson, a Cambridge undergraduate, with a score of nine out of 11.

Round 11: Haygarth 7, Mestel 6; Williams 7, Bellin 6; Nunn 6, Botvinnik 5; Perkins 5, Peatrose 4; Mestel 4, Knox 3; Langer 3, Bennett 2; Hindle 2, Ludgate 1; Webb 1, Speelman 0; and Hardy 0.

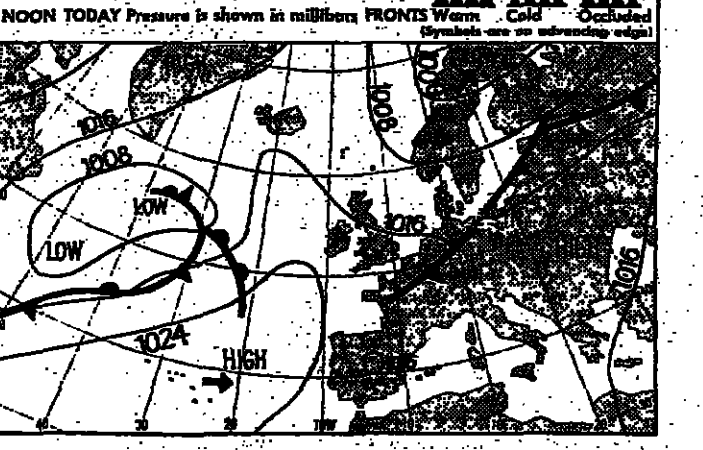
Debutants: round 10: Sinclair 5, Speelman 4; Bellin 4, Mestel 3; Williams 3, Nunn 2; Botvinnik 2, Perkins 1; Haygarth 1, Mestel 0; Langer 0, Bennett 0; Hindle 0, Ludgate 0; Webb 0, Speelman 0; and Hardy 0.

Mrs Hartston won the British women's championship for the fifth time in her usual impressive fashion. She went through the tournament without a loss, winning nine games and drawing only two.

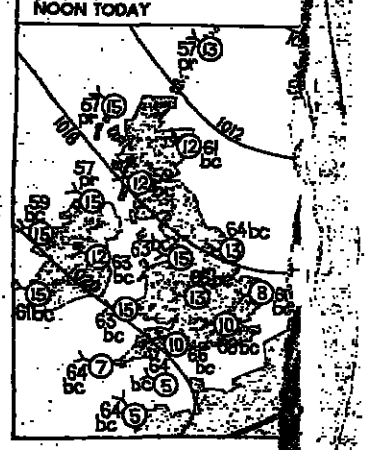
Final scores: Mrs Hartston 10; Mestel 9; Williams 8; Bellin 7; Nunn 6; Botvinnik 5; Perkins 4; Haygarth 3; Langer 2; Bennett 1; Hindle 0; Ludgate 0; Webb 0; Speelman 0; and Hardy 0.

Adjusted scores, round 10: Mestel 9.5; Williams 8.5; Bellin 7.5; Nunn 6.5; Botvinnik 5.5; Perkins 4.5; Haygarth 3.5; Langer 2.5; Bennett 1.5; Hindle 0.5; Ludgate 0.5; Webb 0.5; Speelman 0.5; and Hardy 0.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today		Tomorrow	
Sun rises:	5.45 am	Sun rises:	5.50 am
Sun sets:	8.20 am	Sun sets:	8.18 am
Moon rises:	5.24 am	Moon rises:	6.51 am
Moon sets:	7.43 am	Moon sets:	8.7 pm
New moon:	8.2 pm		
Lighting up:	3.50 pm to 5.20 am	Lighting up:	3.48 pm to 5.22 am
High water:	London Bridge, 1.51 am, 7.04 am, 2.16 pm, 7.04 pm	High water:	London Bridge, 2.43 am, 7.30 am, 2.40 pm, 7.30 pm
Low water:	London Bridge, 7.36 am, 12.20 pm, 11.45 pm, 6.50 am, 12.20 pm	Low water:	London Bridge, 7.36 am, 12.20 pm, 11.45 pm, 6.50 am, 12.20 pm
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Advertisements and other small notices at the bottom of the page, including a large advertisement for a car or service with the text 'Said in Arabic'.

aphers
prom

DOME NEWS

ast hopes for hovertrain project ashed as Government ys track can be dismantled

Staff Reporter
onomic high-speed test
at Earith, near Cambridge,
of the abandoned hover-
project, is expected to be
nied thus ending hopes
relieve for the £5m
a White Paper published
day the Government also
proposals for a test
there and said that the
eable needs of govern-
departments, universities
dustry do not justify fur-
ther expenditure.
White Paper is the Gov-
ernment's reply to the third
report of the Select Com-
mittee on Science and
Technology, ses-
sion 72-73, which was highly
of the Conservative
ment's handling of the
hovertrain project.
White Paper says it con-
sistent effort and ex-
on high-speed transport
opriate in scale and
and effectively supports
at government's decision
on the project.
committee's report last
ber condemned the Con-
ve Government for short-

sightedness, pessimism and in-
competence in withdrawing sup-
port from Tracked Hovercraft,
the National Research Develop-
ment Corporation (NRDC) sub-
sidiary, and supported a call
from universities and the Im-
perial College of Science and
Technology for further develop-
ment at Earith. The White Pa-
per also said that the project
was a multi-use test centre.
The White Paper says: "The
measures now being taken pro-
vide for a balanced programme
of basic and applied research
and will supply design, develop-
ment and manufacturing ex-
perience appropriate to the
current state of thinking both
on the technology and on mar-
ket needs."
"The Government will keep
open the option to enlarge the
scale of the work when this
is justified by technical pro-
gress, or firmly established
needs either at home or
abroad."

Research projects on high-
speed transport development
announced by the last Govern-
ment include three contracts
with industry for the assessment
and development of linear
motors. The Department of the
Environment's Transport and
Road Research Laboratory has
also let contracts with British
Rail for exploratory research on
magnetic suspension and
guidance.
The White Paper comments:
"The present Government has
concluded that these measures
to protect and develop the
relevant technology represent
the right scale of official invest-
ment in the short-term,
particularly in an economic
climate where public expendi-
ture has to be restrained within
the tightest possible bounds."
No promising technology
might be stifled in infancy
through lack of funds, but the
scale of funding should reflect
the current view of market
potential and there was never
a certain prospect for overseas
markets for such a transport
system.

Mr Aspinall wins fight for wildlife park

Mr John Aspinall, who once
owned a night club in London,
has won a six-year battle to
open a wildlife park in Kent.
His application for planning
permission for the Elm project
at Port Lympne, near Canter-
bury, his third choice, has been
approved by Shepway District
Council.
Mr Aspinall plans to open the
park next June, if he can find a
financial backer. He hopes to
create a breeding sanctuary for
the wild animals in his huge
overgrown private zoo at
Howlets, near Canterbury, and
restore the Port Lympne
estate's mansion and gardens.
The Port Lympne estate is
believed to cost Mr Aspinall
£350,000. 14 months ago,
four years after he was forced
to abandon plans for a
wildlife park at Chillingham Castle,
and a year after he abandoned
proposals for one at Lord Guild-
ford's, Waldershare Park, near
Dover.
Lord Aldington said yester-
day: "I am horrified. The
roads will be utterly blocked in
due course and I think the whole
thing is very selfish when you
consider people living nearby."

WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS



Breakfast-time briefing for President Ford in the White House. From left: Mr Bill Timmons, Congressional liaison official, Senator Jacob Javits of New York, Dr Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, Mr Ford (centre), Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, Senator Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut, and General Brent Scowcroft, assistant national security adviser.

King Husain in talks with Mr Ford

Washington, Aug 16.—Presi-
dent Ford today conferred with
King Husain of Jordan on the
Middle East situation and
efforts to resolve the Arab-
Israeli dispute. The Jordanian
monarch was the first head of
state to call at the White
House since Mr Ford took over
from Mr Nixon a week ago.
Their talks were a contin-
uation of meetings the King
held with Mr Nixon in Amman
last June, during the former
President's tour of the Middle
East.
The session between the King
and Mr Ford was held in the
White House Oval Office and
attended also by Dr Kissinger,
the Secretary of State.
Also at the meeting were Mr
Ziad Rifai, the Jordanian Prime
Minister, and Mr Thomas
Pickering, American Ambassa-
dor to Jordan.
A Jordanian official said the
king wanted to sound out Mr
Ford on a disengagement of
Jordanian-Israeli troops along

their border similar to ones
worked out between Israel,
Syria and Egypt.
The meeting was one of many
King Husain arranged with
American officials over a two-
day period. He will be the
guest at Mr Ford's first diplo-
matic dinner at the White
House tonight.
President Sadat has
asked Mr Ismail Fahmi, his
Foreign Minister, to prolong a
visit to Washington because of
the arrival of King Husain, the
semi-official daily Al-Ahram
reported today.
Washington has recently
become the centre of intense
diplomatic activity, with Dr
Kissinger leading American
negotiators in talks with Arab
ministers on the next stage of
an Arab-Israeli settlement. Most
observers agree that this will be
efforts to secure the separation
of Israeli and Jordanian forces.
Reliable sources confirmed
last night that Mr Halim
Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign

Minister, will arrive next week
and that his visit would be fol-
lowed by a visit by the Saudi
Foreign Minister.—Agence
France-Press
London: Mr Edward Short,
Lord President of the Council
and Deputy Leader of the
Labour Party, has accepted an
invitation to visit Israel from
September 4 to 10, the Foreign
Office announced today.
He has also accepted an in-
vitation from the Egyptian
Government to visit some time
this year but the date has yet
to be fixed. Mr Short, who is
chairman of the Labour
Friends of Israel Group, has
visited Israel before as a
Minister. This is the first
ministerial visit to Israel since
the Arab-Israeli war last year.
The last British Cabinet
Minister to visit Israel was Sir
Alec Douglas-Home, as Foreign
Secretary in March 1972. His
visit was also the last Cabinet
Minister to visit Egypt, in Sep-
tember, 1971.

Dr Soares begins talks with Frelimo

Dar es Salaam, Aug 16.—Dr
Mario Soares, the Portuguese
Foreign Minister, today began
talks with the Mozambique
Liberation Front (Frelimo) on
handing over of power in the
territory.
The Foreign Minister, accom-
panied by Dr Antonio de
Almeida Santos, the Minister
for Overseas Territories, arrived
yesterday to begin what Fre-
limo sources said was "the
run-up to a formal conference
on independence". Diplomats
said both sides were testing
each other and working out
concessions before announcing
a date for independence.
The private meeting, being
held at a secret venue here, is
expected to last several days
before Frelimo and Lisbon
jointly announce a formal peace
conference to confirm their
agreement in Lusaka, proba-
bly next month.
But Tanzanian Government
officials, who are believed to be
sitting in on the talks, warned
that speculation on an early date
for independence was prema-
ture.
Reports circulating among
guerrilla groups based in Dar
es Salaam said Frelimo was
keen to keep the Portuguese
Army in Mozambique for a
limited period to enable an
orderly transfer of power.
In return, Portugal was under-
stood to be demanding national
elections with independence set
for some time next year. This
would allow Frelimo, officially
still banned, to organise a solid
political base.
Lusaka, Aug 16.—The Popu-
lar Movement for the Liberation
of Angola (MPLA) has unani-
mously rejected Lisbon's plan
for a provisional government
in Angola for two or three years,
the Government-owned Zambia
Daily Mail said today.
The MPLA also said it would
continue its "revolutionary struggle"
to the bitter end, according
to the newspaper.
Lisbon, Aug 16.—The three
civilian parties in Portugal's
provisional government today
condemned the police shooting
of a demonstrator yesterday, but
the authorities claimed the
demonstrator opened fire first.
One Portuguese was killed
and about four injured when
police fired on a banned demon-
stration in support of MPLA.—
Reuters.

Reader ws out the crest a wave

lip Howard
oon tomorrow, an elderly
with a cigar and horn-
spectacles as the princi-
pal on a face as
as the surface of the
will step on the stage of
Powell House. Out of the
a procession of Scouts
sides will soft-shoe shuffle
the stage, making com-
and semaphore gestures
their arms. Ralph Reader,
ario and fairy godfather
scout movement, will be
gain.
orrow sees the first full
sal of Ralph's ("Only my
I call me Reader")
il Gang Show. He in-
the genre and has been
and producing the
unpaid, since 1932.
e then they have raised
illions of pounds for the
out movement and have
played all over the world.
makes the calculation
ere is no night of the year
ich somebody somewhere
remote scout but is not
ming one of his gang

Accountant cleared of rape in office kitchen

Anthony Fielding, aged 30, an
accountant of Parkside, Wim-
bledon, London, was found not
guilty at the Central Criminal
Court yesterday of raping and
sexually assaulting a woman
model, and committing an
unnatural act against her.
Mr Fielding was alleged to
have raped the woman, aged 29,
again and again, and to have
flogged her with a walking stick.
He said everything that
happened sexually with Mrs X
was with her consent.
Mrs X told the jury of seven
women and five men she had
been married for five years
when she was introduced to Mr
Fielding in June, 1972. They
met at a wine party and she
thought he was "a pleasant
businessman and a perfect
gentleman".
She agreed to go to his office
for coffee, but once inside the
building in Portland Place he
led her into a gloomy
kitchen below the offices.
As she went to leave he
ordered her to strip, forced her

against a rough wooden table
and raped her three times. He
also committed another
sexual offence and flogged her
with a walking stick, she
declaimed. She said she sub-
mitted because she was afraid,
but she later managed to
escape, naked except for an
eiderdown.
Mr Fielding told the court
that Mrs X had told lies about
the incidents. He said: "I
declaimed. She said she was
interested in having sexual re-
lations with me." She had en-
couraged him and made the
running in sex play.
The court was told that Mr
Fielding disappeared shortly
after being arrested and
charged. He was not seen
about the incident again until
June this year, when he told
the police: "I had hoped that
this would die a natural death
if I stayed away long enough."
Mr Fielding was sentenced
to nine months' imprisonment
after pleading guilty to driving
while disqualified.

Summonses on footballers are refused

Applications by Mr Anthony
Barlow, aged 42, a newsagent
at Epsom, Surrey, for sum-
monses against Billy Bremner,
the Leeds and Scottish football
captain, and Kevin Keegan, the
Liverpool and England striker,
were refused by Harrow magis-
trates yesterday.
Mr Barlow, of Church Road,
Epsom, asked for summonses
under the Public Order Act,
alleging "threatening, abusive
and insulting behaviour whereby
a breach of the peace was likely
to be occasioned" as a result of
an incident between the two
players during last Saturday's
FA Charity Shield match at
Wembley.
Mr Barlow submitted that an
incident between two profes-
sional footballers, which ended
in both players removing their
shirts, was likely to cause a
breach of the peace. This, he
claimed, was borne out by an
"attempted invasion of the
pitch" by spectators.
After the application had
been refused Mr Barlow was
told he had the right of appeal
to the High Court. He said: "I
shall have to take advice on
this. I am most surprised at the
decision."

Warped rail may have led to Belgian train crash

From David Cross
Brussels, Aug 16
The death toll in last night's
Belgian rail disaster rose to 15
when a salvage worker
struggled to clear the wreckage
from a canal bridge 25 miles
south of Brussels.
A further 70 passengers were
injured, many of them seri-
ously, when the eight-coach
train jumped off the rails as it
was crossing the bridge near
the village of Pont-de-Celles, out-
side the mining town of
Charleroi.
One of the carriages hurtled
off the bridge and landed up-
side down 100ft away across a
road running alongside the
Brussels-Charleroi canal. It
narrowly missed a passing taxi.
Another of the coaches
enmeshed itself in the super-
structure of the iron bridge
under pressure from the rear
section of the train.

Most of the 100 or so passen-
gers on the train were return-
ing to Brussels from a Bank
Holiday outing in the Charleroi
area. Among the dead was a
two-year-old child.
Railway officials investigating
the cause of the crash, today
ruled out human error. They
said the train was travelling at
a speed slower than the per-
mitted maximum of 75 mph on
that section of track.
Experts are concentrating
their attention on the possibi-
lity of a mechanical failure of
some kind. There is some specu-
lation that the rails may have
been warped or fractured by
the heat wave conditions.
Temperatures in Belgium
have been about 30°C (86°F)
for the past three days.
Last night's accident was the
worst rail disaster in Belgium
for five years.

Methadone drug cure 'lethal'

New York, Aug 16.—Metha-
done, the drug used by the New
York health authorities for
treating and curing heroin
addicts is twice as deadly as
heroin itself, a doctor claimed
today.
Dr Dominick Dimaio, of the
city's medical service, said that
last year 181 people died after
treatment by methadone

Tories pledge immediate review of farming policy

By Our Political Staff
Mr Pym, MP for Cambridge-
shire and Conservative front
bench spokesman on agricul-
ture, promised in Diss yesterday
that the next Conservative
government would institute an
immediate review across the
whole range of agriculture and
food production. He said every
sector of the farming industry
was in trouble and decisions
based on an analysis of the in-
situation were extremely
urgent.
The keynote of Conservative

food policy would be expansion
in the interest of every family
and consumer. By curtailing
production in a cost squeeze,
the Labour Government had
made future price difficulties
more acute.
Mr John Pardo, Liberal MP
for Cornwall, North, comment-
ing on Mr Hugh Scanlon's
threat of industrial chaos if
the government other than the
one he controls is returned to
power at the next election,
said the threat was a stick of
sulphite

Falklands move by Argentina at sea law talks

Caracas, Aug 16.—Argentina
has obtained the backing of 13
other Latin American countries
for a proposal designed to pre-
vent British exploitation of the
sea and seabed around the Falk-
land Islands.
The Argentina delegate,
Señor Arnoldo Listre, sub-
mitted the draft paragraph at
the 150-nation United Nations
Conference on the Law of the
Sea during the debate on mari-
time sovereignty rights for
islands. It would provide that
rights established here could
not be invoked by an "occupy-
ing colonial power".—Agence
France-Press.

East Germans strengthen border defences

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Aug 16
The East Germans were
strengthening fortifications on
a 100-mile stretch of their bor-
der, West German authorities
said today.
The customs authorities in
Brunswick said that new auto-
matic shooting devices had been
put on a 5,000-yard stretch
of land near Bad Harzburg.
Two of the automatic devices
exploded last night. The state-
dence search by the
East Germans but nothing was
discovered.

Rhodesian security men accused of assault

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Aug 16
The Anglican Bishop of
Mashonaland, the Right Rev
Paul Burchough, alleged today
that members of the Rhodesian
security forces had at times
assaulted black tribes people.
He told the annual Anglican
synod in Salisbury that a Chris-
tian should stand up against
naked violence wherever it
occurred.
"I do this against those who
have brought death and destruc-
tion to innocent people in this
country. But I also denounce
a measure of persistent and il-
legal bodily assault which some
members of the security forces
have used against African
tribesmen in the past 18
months."
"I have evidence far too
strong for me to be silent on
this grave matter. The safety
of this country is desperately
endangered and the bravery of
white and black people on our
border will be rendered useless
unless the good will of all of
them is won back by an order
from Government to outlaw
illegal assault even upon those

under great suspicion."
For some months other
church leaders, and especially
the Roman Catholic Commission
for Justice and Peace, have
made allegations about brutali-
ty by security forces against
black civilians and have called
for an investigation. But the
Government has persistently
dismissed these allegations.
Mr Burchough, the Minis-
ter of Internal Affairs, said a
United Nations report on
Angola and Mozambique
showed conclusively that blacks
and whites did not mix in po-
litical and social spheres and
therefore whatever settlement
was achieved in Rhodesia it
must ensure that neither race
dominated the other.
Mr Mussett, also said that the
round table conference called
by Mr Ian Smith, the Rhod-
esian Prime Minister, would give
Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the
leader of the African National
Council, an opportunity to
refute suspicions that the coun-
cil was subordinate to people
who controlled terrorists. The
bishop's refusal to attend must
cast doubts on his bona fides.



Lawrence Evans, principal trumpet of the London Philharmonic (right); and Michael Clothier, second trumpet, checking their diaries: Between May 30 and August 6 they spent 46 consecutive nights before the public.

Two LSO musicians talk about a job in which a 69-day period of work is not unusual

When playing non-stop is hard work

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter
Orchestras work hard to make
a living. Eric Bravington, man-
aging director of the London
Philharmonic, hammered home
that point with force at a press
conference this week. A low
subsidy coupled with rising
costs makes it essential that the
orchestra continues not only
with its present rigorous pro-
gramme but also looks for
sponsors.
How does the work load affect
the players? Lawrence Evans,
principal trumpet, joined the
orchestra last year from the
Philharmonia. He and Michael
Clothier, second trumpet, who
has been 12 years with the LPO,
are pleased with the upsurge of
public interest in music, encour-
aged, they feel, by television.
But they work in a field in
which family life is next to
impossible and divorce is an
ever-present possibility.
At the Albert Hall on Thurs-
day, rehearsing for a promenade
concert that night, they paused
to check their diaries and dis-
covered that between May 30
and August 6 they worked 69
consecutive days without a
break: had three free days out
of 88 and spent 46 consecutive
nights before the public. Mr

Clothier's Volkswagen beetle
car clocked up 6,200 miles in
that period, which took in
Glyndebourne rehearsals and
performances, recording ses-
sions in London, the opening
city festival concert and a
Glyndebourne promenade con-
cert at the Albert Hall.
"You work like the devil and
play like angels," Bernard
Haitink, principal conductor of
the LPO, once told the
orchestra. While they re-
hearsed Mahler's 5th Symphony
on Thursday he had further
praise: "How marvellous you
are, working so well after three
months at Glyndebourne."
The packed house that night
showed its appreciation; no
one, of course, knew that Mr
Clothier lost a stone and Mr
Evans half a stone during
Glyndebourne. That day, after
the morning rehearsal, they
followed their usual routine:
had a couple of pints of beer
and then went home to sleep
for an hour to settle their
nerves for the evening's per-
formance.
Yesterday they had two
rehearsals, then there is a
rehearsal and concert today, the
long drive to Edinburgh for an
evening rehearsal tomorrow,
and after that five concerts in
10 days at the festival. People

still ask what they do all day.
Could the strain eventually
affect their playing? "It is
bound to deteriorate in the long
run," Mr Clothier said. "You
have a short life in this job
and then it's the scrapheap."
In a foreign orchestra a trumpet
player can do two years and if
his teeth fall out he gets a
salary for the rest of his life.
He blames no one, only a
system which allows such over-
work.
Both men acknowledge the
debt to their wives, brass
widows for much of the time,
always ready with clean clothes
for the next concert.
Mr Evans is 38 and has three
children; he sees another 10
years ahead as a player. Tired-
ness is etched into his features.
Both musicians feel it is their
duty to the LPO supporters to
give their best, though they
know that on the Continent
orchestras have as many as six
first trumpets to share the
burden.
As they left the public
house where I interviewed them
and drove home for that vital
hour of sleep, Mr Clothier
remarked to Mr Evans: "You
know, I must meet your wife
some time."
Mr Evans replied: "Yes, so
must I."

Kenya declares indefinite ban on all strikes

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Aug 16
President Jomo Kenyatta
today declared a total ban on
all strikes in Kenya until
further notice.
An announcement said that
the Government had noted with
grave concern the recent wave
of strikes in the country both
in the training and educational
establishments and in the com-
mercial and industrial side of
the economy.
Kenya was at the same time
going through a period of

economic difficulties and was
in the middle of local and
national elections.
The announcement gave a
warning of severe disciplinary
action against anybody inciting,
organising or taking part in
strikes.
The reference to stoppages
in training and educational
establishments relates to the
recent strike at the University
of Nairobi by the Kenya
University College.
The Central Organization for
Trade Unions accepted the
presidential edict.

16 Dutch firms plan recruiting drive in Britain

Dordrecht, Aug 16.—Sixteen
local Dutch firms, engaged in
the metal and associated pro-
cessing industries, announced
today that they would start a
campaign in Britain to recruit
200 skilled workers.
A spokesman for the metal
industries said that the recruit-
ment campaign would start in
Liverpool. The Dutch firms are
seeking skilled Britons of 23 and
older, who are willing to move
to Holland with their families.
Accommodation would be pro-
vided by the companies.
The scheme, devised by Dutch
metal firms, had the approval of
Dutch trade unions, and labour
enclaves in Dordrecht and
Liverpool.—Reuters.

French banks hit by three letter bombs

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Aug 16
Three letter bombs, each
posted in Rennes, Brittany, and
addressed to big French com-
mercial banks, exploded today
causing slight injuries and
damage. At Lille, where the
first one exploded yesterday,
a cashier at the Credit Lyonnais
branch, who opened it, was
slightly hurt by splinters.
The two other letter bombs
were sent to the Besancon
branch of the Banque Nationale
Populaire, where two employees
were slightly injured, and at the
Chateau-Chinon branch in
Burgundy, of the Credit
Lyonnais, where there were no
injuries.

Crew's protest delays liner

Le Havre, Aug 16.—The crew
of the 66,000-ton liner France
delayed her departure for
Southampton and New York by
12 hours today in protest
against the French Govern-
ment's decision to scrap the
vessel in October.
Last night passengers sup-
ported the crew by refusing to
disembark for an hour after
arrival from New York. They
signed a petition calling on the
Government to reconsider its
decision.—Reuters.

General Franco goes on holiday

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Aug 16
General Franco left Madrid
today by air for his summer
home in north-western Spain.
The ailing dictator, who on
July 19 temporarily delegated
his powers to Prince Juan
Carlos, was put aboard a special
Iberia Airlines Boeing 727 at
Madrid's Barajas Airport out of
sight of the public.
The big jet pulled up with
its nose towards the door of the
VIP lounge, and a line of black
official cars sped on to the
ramp, halting at the rear door
of the aircraft out of sight of
people watching from the obser-
vation terrace.
General Franco and his en-
tourage boarded quickly and the
aircraft took off for Santiago de
Compostela at about 5 pm.
From there, General Franco was
to be taken by car to his palace
at Pazo de Meiras.

Prince Juan Carlos, the acting
Chief of State, flew to Madrid
to see the general off, inter-
rupting his own holiday in
Palma de Majorca.
Madrid, Aug 16.—General
Franco left for his holiday on
the hottest day of the year, when
the temperature at 104°F in
Madrid. He was wearing a dark
suit and carried a hat in his
hand. An aide helped him up
the gangway.
Making the 50-minute flight
with him were members of his
family and a team of doctors.
Spanish press reports said a
French-equipped clinic had been
installed at Pazo de Meiras.
In Galicia, the authorities pre-
pared a huge welcome. The
mayors of La Coruña and San-
tiago, two towns with popula-
tions totalling about 250,000,
ordered all public buildings to
fly flags and appealed to the
population to express its
"eternal attachment to his
(Franco's) person and their

deepest gratitude for his 35-
year rule."
Free buses were provided to
drive tens of thousands of
people to the airport and to
points along the route to Pazo
de Meiras. It was General
Franco's first public appearance
in more than two months.—
UPI.
Malaga, Aug 16.—The news-
paper Sol said today it will
cease publication for two weeks
from tomorrow to comply with
a suspension order from the
Ministry of Information.
The ministry fined the editor
50,000 pesetas (about £360) and
ordered the two-week suspen-
sion for a violation of the press
law earlier this month.
The penalty was the result
of a story printed by Sol hinting
that Señor Jose Antonio Giron,
a right-wing leader of the
Falange movement and a foe of
political liberalization, had been
arrested. Government sources
said the report was wrong.—
UPI.

Fire inquiry

Investigations are under-
way as the cause of a fire
severely damaged Nor-
ton's laundry block
on while the 500 in-
sleep in their cells

OVERSEAS

Cyclone lashes Bangladesh and India

Delhi, Aug. 16.—A 60 mph cyclone ripped through the flood-stricken state of West Bengal last night, and authorities gave a warning that huge tidal waves could hit the coast today.

The cyclone, sweeping in from the Bay of Bengal, smashed villages in the Midnapore and Faranag districts. Hundreds of trees were uprooted.

At least six people were killed, but the cyclone has now spent much of its force.

Earlier the cyclone raged across the coastline of Bangladesh, hitting the districts of Khulna, Patuakhali and Barisal.

A tidal wave later flooded the port of Chittagong, but no loss of life was reported. Floods in Bangladesh and the Indian states bordering it have so far claimed about 3,000 lives and affected about 35 million people.

New York: The United Nations has promised \$2.2m (about £880,000) in relief for Bangladesh. The United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme will provide food, machinery spare parts, drugs and other goods.

Stockholm: Sweden is giving Bangladesh 15m kronor (about £1.5m). Most of it will be used to buy and deliver Swedish wheat.

The Hague: Holland is providing \$400,000 (about £160,000). Bonn: West Germany is to send another DM15m (£2.4m) in food and other aid to Bangladesh.

Tokyo: Japan is providing 200m yen (£264,000) mostly in food, medicines and textile goods.—Reuters, AP and UPI.

Michael Horvath writes from Dhaka: Bangladesh needs emergency aid of \$470m (about £188m) to repair damage caused by the floods, Mr. Abdul Momin, Minister in Charge of Relief and Rehabilitation, said today.

Most of this was needed for the heavy losses of grain production.

The Minister said 2,500,000 tons of food grain was needed between now and December, of which a large proportion would have to be delivered within the next two months.

"Unless we get foreign assistance I cannot rule out the possibility of famine," Mr. Momin said.

South Korean living here, thus enabling him to get a Japanese passport in the name of her husband, Mr. Yukio Yoshii, and to travel to Seoul.

About 100 women members of the pro-government Korean Residents' Union in Japan gathered outside the Osaka police station shouting slogans condemning Mrs. Yoshii.

Police also said the gun used in the assassination attempt on President Park might have been one of two stolen last month from an Osaka police station.

The gun number, as released by South Korean authorities, coincided with that of a stolen weapon.—Reuters.

Seoul: President Park today asked his Cabinet to shorten the official period of mourning for his wife because of pressing affairs of state.—UPI.

She told police last night she had given a copy of her family register to Mr. Mun, aged 22, a

post he had held under Mr. Nixon and in which he had been confirmed by Mr. Ford two days earlier.

Yesterday, the President appointed an old friend and former law partner of his, Mr. Philip Buchen, to be his counsel.

Mr. Buchen's first decision was that the tapes and all their secrets must remain where they are until Mr. Jaworski and anyone else with a valid interest in them has had a chance to decide whether any more of them should be subpoenaed.

There is no question that Mr. Nixon owns them, but there is a feeling that they would be safer in Washington than in San Clemente.

All Presidents since George Washington have retained ownership of their administration's archives and have emptied the White House as they left it. In the case of the eight Presidents who died in office, the papers were removed by their executors with the greatest dispatch. The same procedure was followed in France in the cases of President de Gaulle and President Pompidou.

Mr. Nixon's position in this as in much else is unique and it now seems likely that the only President to leave office under the shadow of a criminal prosecution will not receive custody of his archives for some time to come.

Mr. Nixon's two leading lawyers, Mr. James S. Baker and Mr. Fred Buzhardt, had informed the President's staff that the special prosecutor had no further use for the tapes and that they might, therefore, be passed off to San Clemente.

The Press Secretary announced this on Wednesday, together with the remark that the President concurred in the decision of Mr. Buzhardt and Mr. Jaworski.

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President Ford holds on to the Nixon tapes

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CYPRUS



Greek Cypriots retreating from Famagusta reverse their vehicles after British troops stopped them entering the Dhekelia base.

French call on UN to express disapproval

New York, Aug. 16.—France proposed today that the Security Council express its formal disapproval of the unilateral military action against Cyprus and call for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the island.

About 100 women members of the pro-government Korean Residents' Union in Japan gathered outside the Osaka police station shouting slogans condemning Mrs. Yoshii.

Police also said the gun used in the assassination attempt on President Park might have been one of two stolen last month from an Osaka police station.

The gun number, as released by South Korean authorities, coincided with that of a stolen weapon.—Reuters.

Seoul: President Park today asked his Cabinet to shorten the official period of mourning for his wife because of pressing affairs of state.—UPI.

She told police last night she had given a copy of her family register to Mr. Mun, aged 22, a

post he had held under Mr. Nixon and in which he had been confirmed by Mr. Ford two days earlier.

Yesterday, the President appointed an old friend and former law partner of his, Mr. Philip Buchen, to be his counsel.

Mr. Buchen's first decision was that the tapes and all their secrets must remain where they are until Mr. Jaworski and anyone else with a valid interest in them has had a chance to decide whether any more of them should be subpoenaed.

There is no question that Mr. Nixon owns them, but there is a feeling that they would be safer in Washington than in San Clemente.

All Presidents since George Washington have retained ownership of their administration's archives and have emptied the White House as they left it. In the case of the eight Presidents who died in office, the papers were removed by their executors with the greatest dispatch. The same procedure was followed in France in the cases of President de Gaulle and President Pompidou.

Mr. Nixon's position in this as in much else is unique and it now seems likely that the only President to leave office under the shadow of a criminal prosecution will not receive custody of his archives for some time to come.

Mr. Nixon's two leading lawyers, Mr. James S. Baker and Mr. Fred Buzhardt, had informed the President's staff that the special prosecutor had no further use for the tapes and that they might, therefore, be passed off to San Clemente.

The Press Secretary announced this on Wednesday, together with the remark that the President concurred in the decision of Mr. Buzhardt and Mr. Jaworski.

Mr. Jaworski, who had agreed to nothing of the sort, promptly protested. It is not known whether Mr. Buzhardt was deliberately taking Mr. Jaworski's name in vain or whether he had simply assumed that he had the right to speak for the special prosecutor.

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Friday August 17 1974

Sid Field at the Prince of Wales

© Brian Glanville 1977

A melancholy fable and excellent jokes

on, Paul, George, and Bert

ing Wardle

for the first time I can remember, is a showbiz musical which does not subscribe to the values. Getting on does mean getting better; piling the loot may be a form of suicide. In a way, Willy's script is making the point that Edward Bond's makes about Shakespeare, especially as the show the Beatles Olympian moment as "the greatest moment in the history of

where does history move than in pop music, and show takes full advantage is. Not only are the Beatles dead, they are dead, leaving a myth that can be used without any of the respect due to living creators. Normally, too, it 20 years or more for a to settle into a period, already the sixties are on the lure of a pleasure from which we have locked out; and although have chronicled the lead at epic length, this is first version that does real to the story.

is told in flashback from narrative vantage point: opposition being that the at these quip slipped to Liverpool to give an publicized concert to see if can still work together. sight of a centre-stage spells doom to the program, and the show follows the through so as to demonstrate why such a reunion would possible.

narrative takes in such as the Hamburg book the arrival of Brian in the withdrawal into studios after the tour, and the string mistakes after Epstein's. But incidents have been so as to show the group ing into the sky and ing like a rocket. Always and is a melancholy fable, an), the spokesman of the

youth of Liverpool who watched their world-orbiting career with pride and envy, and finally witnesses them in the stranglehold of the accountants and the publicity machine. Finally they quit the theatre and stuff Bert into a glitter suit to go on in their place, which he does with success. The hole the Beatles left behind was filled with plastic men like me.

With a few exceptions (mostly by Mr Russell) all the songs are Lennon-McCartney numbers; and the treatment matches the rest of the show. Pneumatically music is excluded, except as a brief scene-setting device. Instead, the songs are put elegiacally, almost in the Collins ballad style, by Barbara Dickson to her own simple chord accompaniment. It is theatre music in the sense that it creates atmosphere without stopping you from thinking; and, for once, it displaces attention to the quality of the lyrics.

Having waded through the Beatles' drivel in Hunter Davies' book, Mr Russell has done them a good turn with his dialogue, which at once registers the sophistication of people who have done it all and maintains the link with the Liverpool streets.

The central casting is brilliant; not only in physical accuracy, but in its capacity to take and exaggerate personal characteristics. Bernard Hill's Lennon — from his early audience-insulting tactics to her grandiose arrival in a cut-down fur coat — creates a butch, nasal-voiced leader of tremendous stage vitality. Trevor Eve's McCartney and Phillip Joseph's George Harrison, also take dramatic flight from the living models. And Antony Sher, moving through the pre-Beatle characters of the (dead) Stu Sutcliffe and the (ditched) Peter Best, finally clinches Ringo's bit as well. "What are the Beatles doing?" asks an interviewer. "It was an accident. Somebody dropped them."

Alan Dossor's production manages to evoke wild and detailed scenes (such as a debacle at the British embassy, and a hilarious run-on party) without losing the thread of the story. It is a melancholy fable told with many excellent jokes.

theatre in Australia

alia is a strange and isolated country. Melbourne, for example, seems to have lovely town—more Euro than Sydney perhaps, but palm trees growing in the of some of its streets. I love Melbourne—how briefly—for its restaurants, elegantly old-fashioned nation, the admirable grill of the Southern Cross or, up the best restaurant I entered in Australia (which I praise indeed). Time its open fire, superb food, cable service and a somer who really knows about splendours and even the of Australian wines.

n, of course, there is the lery. I was fascinated by un-door, though everyone said it was for the ality. The gallery itself is airy, and beautifully ed. If the entire arts coms like this (and, by the people seem to think it even be finished by 1981) be in that very effective dian strange, a beaut. The ion is outstanding. A rful Poussin, the most clamatory self-portrait of and I have ever encoun- a late Turner that is a haze of sunlight and a handsome ornate o, a couple of oddly in- formal portraits by y, a marvellous basilius y Medigliani—it is splen- and the paints are only f it, there are also an- ceramics, even co-

ever, I did not come to lia primarily to look at galleries, the botanic s, or even to sample the I came for the theatre. number of Australian crown in New York or matter London, could nted on the thumbs of uds. In the mid-fifties ies had Ray Lawler's of the Seventeenth nd this last season both ad David Williamson's removalist. Both plays tarked more successful on than in New York. resent Australia is politi- cally and culturally a nation ing to recognize its own. It seems, as must be very that some aspects of is derive from Britain and rom the United States— to a casual eye it may ke a mixture of the two. are is a specific Australia, a there is a specific or and Australian artists king to define it. This ous, sophisticated and ed country might be it of as a culturally ant nation.

bias toward the Australian play- right—and classics. These state companies are the lucky ones. But there are other types of "alternative theatre", and much of this is also modestly supported by federal or state funds. In Sydney, for example, I saw the Ensemble Theatre in the round give Brian Friel's play *The Gentle Island*. This company specializes in quality popular plays, often of British or American origin.

There is also what might be called the avant-garde theatre. In Melbourne there is the quaintly but attractively named Pram Factory, which I was unable to get to, and La Mama. There is also, I believe, a La Mama in Sydney.

The quality of all this obviously varies a great deal, more perhaps than the Australian commercial theatre which seems to be a consistent if unsurprising product. Mr Friel's strangely inconclusive play, new to the Melbourne scene, of homosexuals on a virtually abandoned Irish island, was perhaps not worth the doing. Staged by an American, Hayes Gordon, the company's expatriate director, it was very deftly acted, especially by the men. But although some of the writing was sensitive enough to recall Mr Friel's earlier double bill *Lovers*, the play had difficulty in finding its own direction.

It is probably unfair to judge the Melbourne La Mama on a solitary visit, but on that solitary visit it seemed awful. Ellen Stewart should perhaps sue for breach of copyright. It was one of those nights in theatre where self-indulgence ran rampant. It was the Melbourne Theatre Company that I was able to observe most closely, and it is quite an impressive regional-style company. I saw it perform John Power's *The Last of the Knucklemen*, in the peculiarly unatmospheric ambience of the drama theatre at the Sydney Opera House, and a production of Shakespeare's *Pericles* in one of its two home theatres in Melbourne.

The Last of the Knucklemen has caused a considerable stir in Australia. It is a comedy-melodrama about miners in Australia's north-west territory. It is very entertaining with its very tough but nevertheless romanticized picture of men at work in a world where violence is uncharacteristically close to the surface. Some of the scenes—a man losing his life savings at poker or an enormous bully being beaten up by a karate-wise weakling—are very satisfying and the writing is mostly apt, funny and seemingly authentic. It has been simply directed by Simon Childers, with fine performances from Lloyd Cunningham, John Wood and Bruce Myles, among its all-male cast.

Clive Barnes

The Times records of the month

The case for the cassette



Carlos Kleiber and "Der Freischütz" himself



Before recently acquiring a high-quality stereo cassette deck to play through the rest of my equipment, I had been led to believe, particularly by what I now regard as the record lobby, that the sound on cassettes was substantially inferior to that on discs. Extensive and direct comparison has convinced me that this is far from being true. The most arresting example came in Solli's performance of Mahler's eighth symphony, a stiff test of both media if ever there was one. My own and other ears have shown a distinct preference for the cassette (Decca KCET2 7006, £4.42) over the record. The sound is at once more immediate and exciting and there is little, if any, loss of depth. In this case the cassette on its two sides contains the equivalent of four sides on the conventional medium at a consequent saving of about £1.50. No question there which is the better buy, although you have to do without the booklet and texts that come in the record box.

One of the most impressive improvements in recent months on cassette has been the almost universal adoption of the Dolby system of noise reduction, which practically eliminates tape hiss without loss of sound quality. All larger cassette decks incorporate the Dolby system, which is usually operated by a button on the machine.

If cassettes can now rival discs in sound quality, in a couple of other respects they are undoubtedly superior to the older product. I have found that records have in the past few years become increasingly afflicted with pops and crackles. It gets very boring to mention them in every review but there is no doubt that the assiduous customer may have to take a record back to his dealer more than once if he is in search of a silent surface. With cassettes the difficulty simply does not arise. Similarly, and here I may be on more controversial ground, the balance between left and right channel is often faulty on a disc, either because of a pressing quirk or because of

some misalignment in one's pickup. By the very nature of the transfer of the original tape to cassette a similar fault does not occur.

To prove that last point, I compared the recent reissue of Kletzky's fine performance of Mahler's *Das Lied von der Erde* on record and cassette (ITC-ENE 72, £1.60), both in EMU's price range. In this spaciouly recorded, 14-year-old performance, Fischer-Dieskau's beautifully moulded account of what are usually considered the alto

songs came almost exclusively out of my left-hand speaker in the disc version; on cassette he was just to the left of centre, surely where he was placed when making the recording. By the way, in whatever form, this reading of the score, with Murray Dickie as a most eloquent tenor soloist, goes to the top of my list of *Lied* performances.

Then there is the versatility of the medium. Many people are now installing cassette equipment in their cars and there cannot be a more pleas-

ant experience than driving along the countryside listening to, say, Deutsche Grammophon's carefully selected *Trümmerei* cassette (3318 004, £1.91) in the company's mid-priced Privilege series, a selection of not-too-demanding pieces played by Eschenbach, Anda, Richter, Askenase, Demus, Kempff and Vasary. Other companies, including RCA with its *André Previn Showcase* (MCK 573, £1.60), are catering for that market.

One of the main points of

sales resistance to buying cassettes as against records has been that with the latter you always get an attractive sleeve and, in the case of vocal works, usually a leaflet with texts and translations. DG is the first company to try to counter that drawback and also the first to go into the operatic market in a big way on cassette. Their latest issues in this field are not only pleasantly and substantially packaged but they come with the essential librettos. With *Der Freischütz* (3371

008, £7.81), lengthy comparison showed very little difference between the three cassettes and records; perhaps the former has the more immediate sound, the latter the warmer strings. Other operas in this new form are the *Bühn Figaro* and *Pluto*, both recommendable versions, the Karajan *Cav* and *Pag*, and a very worthwhile set not at present even available on disc, Scott's *Traviata*, not to mention, in another sphere, Karajan's account of Beethoven's ninth.

Repertory, of course, is as yet nothing like as wide as that on disc, but it is growing all the time and there is already room for comparison. Philips, which has just gone over to the Dolby system and is issuing a large batch of cassettes next month, already has the excellent Haitink version of *The Planets* available (7300 058, £2.90), and coming from HMV is the recent Previn reading (TC-ASD 3002, £2.60). Philips have just issued Stephen Rishon's highly concentrated thoughtful *Emperor*, with Colin Davis (7300 010, £2.90) which comes into direct rivalry with Eschenbach's equally impressive version on DG (3300 384, £2.95), which I reviewed favourably in its record (and here slightly preferable) form a couple of months ago. The eloquent conductor is Ozawa.

To test how cassettes cope with varying kinds of music I tried and was satisfied with the choral range on Davis's performance of Mozart's *C minor Mass* (Philips 7300 162, £2.90) and with the breadth of organ sound on Daniel Chorzempa's *Bach performances* (Philips 7300 108, £2.90). The Mozart will not be in the shops until early next month. But as a real test of a cassette's ability I would suggest, after that Mahler eighth, another Decca cassette in Kertesz's performance of Dvorak's sixth symphony (KSKC 6253, £2.55) or Haitink and the Concertgebouw in the Tchaikovsky 1812, quite overwhelming in both performance and recording on Philips (17300 253, £2.90). A demonstration of either may have you down to your dealer purchasing a deck without further ado.

Alan Blyth

The Horowitz Collection

The Horowitz Collection Vol. 1. Chopin, Debussy, Dohnányi, Horowitz, Kabalevsky, Liszt, Scarlatti, Tchaikovsky. RCA VH001 (£1.19). Vol. 2. Chopin. RCA VH002 (£1.19). Vol. 3. Beethoven: "Moonlight" and "Waldstein" Sonatas. RCA VH003 (£1.19). Vol. 4. Rachmaninov: Concerto No. 3. RCA Victor Orchestra/Fritz Reiner. RCA VH004 (£1.19). Vol. 5. Scriabin. RCA VH005 (£1.19). Vol. 6. Liszt. RCA VH006 (£1.19).

Following their complete Heifetz and Toscanini series, RCA are now issuing all the material they possess by Vladimir Horowitz. There will be 16 LPs, and as he recorded for them over a quarter of a century, from 1928 to 1953, we shall obviously be given a comprehensive view of his art.

Even the initial performances are equally astonishing for temperament and technique, and it is difficult to conceive of an earlier or later pianist surpassing the perfect finish and hurrying impetuosity of, say, Dohnányi's *F minor Capriccio*. What does this equipment allow Horowitz to do, and what does it prevent? He cannot interpret Beethoven. It is undeniably intriguing to hear this music from one who has no link with the Austro-German keyboard tradition (Schubert apart, for aught), and his sheer control in the "Moonlight" Sonata's *adagio* is remarkable; but in the other movements, and throughout the "Appassionata", his vehement exaggerations in the end merely irritate.

Yet although Horowitz is no pianistic philosopher, his work strikingly evolved over the years. Chopin's *C sharp minor Waltz*, recorded during 1946, has a greater purity, a much deeper subtlety, than the *C sharp minor Mazurka* of 1928, and these discs remind us that the firebrand of Liszt's Paganini *Etude* No. 2, done in 1930, eventually became capable of the poetic vision communicated in the same composer's *Petrarch Sonnet* No. 104 (1951). Sometimes the opposite poles of his craft, a feathery lightness of touch and a demonic fortissimo, are juxtaposed in one piece, such as Liszt's *Fuimbriles* or the Scherzo of *Fuenera*. March of Chopin's *B flat minor Sonata*. But with Horowitz it is always a question of musical expression, never merely of pianism, and in, for example, the *Valse oubliée* No. 1, another Liszt piece, he fully understands how the ardent climaxes are called into question by passages of introspective monody.

Indeed, his playing is withdrawn and yet instantly communicative; aristocratic detachment is conveyed through bell-fire virtuosity, and it is this entirely coherent equivocation between opposites which makes his readings so immediately identifiable. This account of Rachmaninov's *Concerto* No. 3, for instance, is considerably fiercer than the composer's own 1939 version (on RCA LSA4012), all contrasts, dynamic shading, accents being more extreme. Rachmaninov justifiably said Horowitz "swallowed



the work whole", especially the finale, where the nervous intensity of his playing is hypnotic. That Chopin Sonata, too, is marvellous in both its passion and clarity, its refinement and intensity; the *Funeral March* usually seems hackneyed beyond recall, yet this performance shows how desolate an experience it should always be, and how much relief can be afforded by the dreamlike Trio.

Through it all Horowitz consistently acts as a draftsman, not as a colourist of the Cherkassky type: everything is presented in exactly defined keyboard shapes. And everything has been fully worked out; we never feel, as with Arrau, that the music is still being explored as it is played to us. This is so even in Scriabin, whose elusive idiom he handles with particular authority, above all in the late Preludes Opp. 51, 59 and 67, his response to the musical concentration and recondite expression of which is unmistakable.

The pianist's own *Dance* excerpt, an entertaining piece of sub-Gershwin, may imply wider sympathies than might be expected, but, like most virtu- osos, Horowitz has shown little grasp of what has happened to music during his own lifetime. We search his discography in vain for names such as Stravinsky, Bartók or Schoenberg, and find instead the workers' playtime muzak of Kabalevsky's 3rd Sonata, which equates with Heifetz's recording such embarrassments as the Violin Concertos of Korngold and Castelnuovo-Tedesco.

Of course, the lyrical sweetness and crystalline purity of Liszt's *Au bord d'une source* or the haunted reverberations of Scriabin's Sonata No. 2 more than make up for Kabalevsky, and Chopin's *Etude* Op. 10 No. 3 and 4 obliterate him altogether. The latter, in fact, are as inspiring as anything on these six LPs. One can do no more than say that it is hard to see how Chopin could be played better. Pianistic means are perfectly related to the composer's creative processes, every semi-quaver has meaning, and Heifetz's recording such emotions and nerves are engaged but our imaginations too.

Max Harrison

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4. J. J. M. van den Brink, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **83**, 5691 (1999).

Pride and culture at a Celtic congress

Nantes, Brittany. Suddenly, at lunch or dinner, a dozen Bretons spring up chanting rhythmically. They link arms and jig sideways around the tables in piquant Celtic conga. Their fellow Celts cheer on, unperturbed, in the tolerant spirit of cousinhood. But at night, to the supernatural sound of pipe and horn, all link arms and shuffle around the chateau square. Are they dancing in their own twilight?

Here in Nantes they would say no. More than 700 people from the Celtic fragments of north-west Europe are at their yearly powwow, the Celtic congress, they find that the character of it has altered significantly.

For many years the congress has had a genteel aspect, the middle aged having a scholarly prod at their Celtic roots. "All harps and clog dances", one veteran said. But this congress has a distinctly political tone. The middle aged have been joined by large and vigorous contingents of young men and women, bright and assertive in tee-shirts, who say that the small cultures, languages and identities are worth keeping and struggling for.

Culture, they say, is politics; the fight for the small languages is a political one. Thus Welsh Language Society militants and sympathisers are here exchanging ideas with young Bretons, Irish speakers and others.

Yesterday the congress worked out a charter of cultural rights for minority groups which some will use in campaigns and dealings with governments. No wonder that some French authorities are said to regard the congress as a nuisance at the fabric of indivisible France.

The Celts, of course, are making their last stand. They cling for dear life to the languages that have, astonishingly, survived centuries of great empires and the advance of mass culture. They are the remnant of peoples who have been a distinctive thread in European civilization, and have now reached the final crisis in their long march and decline. Their fate will be determined in the final decades of this century.

The term Celtic is essentially a linguistic one, and what distinguishes a Celt is possession of a living Celtic language. More than two million people use, as their normal language of home and work, Welsh, Breton, Irish and Gaelic.

Cornwall and the Isle of Man are not so much Celtic countries as specks. There are some young women here who have learned to speak Cornish, a language dead for a hundred years.

"because we want to reestablish our identity." But a delegate from the Isle of Man confessed that there is only one native Manx speaker left, aged 96. Indeed, the main distinguishing mark of Man is the birch.

In reality, and forgetting for a moment the warmth and sentimentality of this event, Celtic brotherhood is not a deep-rooted and strong force. What we see, however, is a sharing of interests among people with similar problems as they face the same threat, the assimilation of their heritage by larger cultures.

Meanwhile the congress is very jolly, and for the Welsh it is a sort of overseas edition of the Eisteddfod. There is a welter of flags, pamphlets and stickers, and there are seven languages to be heard, though much business is conducted in those vehicles of the destructive mass culture, English and French.

Everything runs by Celtic time; that is, if you arrive an hour late for an event, you are still half an hour early.

The Welsh, who landed with a force of more than 300, have formed a choir and some, using *un rhydd* as throat spray, have been rehearsing hymns at 3 am. They seem more liberated than the others, perhaps because Wales, unlike Brittany and Ireland, is now in a mainly post-Christian age. Still Sunday would not seem the same without Chapel, so a nonconformist minister is being shipped over from Wales to conduct a service.

The Bretons are enthusiastic and their strength and youthfulness gives older cultural nationalists much heart; their tendency to link arms and gawp like the Cloggies of Bill Lloyd's strip cartoon clearly satisfies a basic need. The Bretons get on very well with the Welsh and the Irish get on very well with the Scots. The Scots are cool and kilted, as are some of the Cornish. The Scots are keeping a wary eye on things because they do not much like the talk of political action, saying they prefer to work quietly from within the system.

The congress demonstrates that many thousands of young people about concepts like heritage and identity. They are proud of their Celtic background and are determined to renew it. About five years ago such a large international meeting of young people at the congress would have been regarded as impossible. But the way things are for the small cultures, the young are the ones who have to act and work now, and not just talk. In a few years it will be too late.

Trevor Fishlock

Travel industry prospects after the collapse of Court Line

Is this the end of the cut-price package holiday?

Package tours will become far more expensive after the Court Line collapse—although this was bound to happen anyway. They are also likely to be subjected to more stringent Government safeguards. Public confidence in the holiday industry has been shattered and can only be rebuilt with great effort. Next year is likely to be a depressed one for the trade, as well as its holidaymakers' customers; but, with luck, 1976 will mark the upward turning point.

The basic problem goes far deeper than the Court Group's over-ambitious expansion caught out by the oil crisis and the three-day working week which ruined the forward planning of its oil tanker, aviation

and holiday divisions. The fact is that the price of the package holiday product, slashed as a result of the "war" mainly between the Clarkson Tour Co and Thomson Holidays in the mid-1960s. Firmly believing that the public would not buy inclusive holidays abroad unless the brochures offered large price bargains, tour companies headed into the red or made the slimmest of profits.

Thus there was no cushion for them against the problems brought about by the floating of the pound, such as the soaring price of aviation fuel. Currency surcharges collected at airports last winter and summer highlighted the tour industry's begging bowl economics.

Fuel surcharges were virtually the last straw.

Weeks before the Court Line collapse, tour company executives were talking of 30-35 per cent increases in the cost of holidays abroad next summer, taking the 1974 summer brochure prices as the yardstick.

The collapse will also strengthen Government moves to reform the "small print" booking contract—already the subject of discussion between the trade and Sir John Methven, the Director General of Fair Trading. It also calls into question the housing scheme operated by the Association of British Travel Agents. Under this, tour companies deposit a percentage of their turnover to finance any emergency rescue

operation and ensure that the public gets the holiday it has paid for. Such operations have been carried out successfully, but a collapse of this size at the height of the holiday season would wipe out entirely whatever funds are available and much more would be required.

Safeguarding the customer's money will be a first priority. A scheme to do so is likely to be imposed on the travel trade by a government of any political persuasion. One suggestion is that travel agents would pay deposits and other monies into a bank account from which tour companies could not draw until after the holiday had been taken.

For years the travel trade has insisted that it could keep its

own house in order in respect of safeguarding the public. It has been rightly said so far, but that was not the case.

As far as foreign hoteliers and others in the travel trade abroad are concerned, their long-standing suspicions of the British travel industry, reinforced by the Court Line takeover of Thomson Holidays' assets in February, is likely to harden even further. There have been arguments for a long time over the form of contract between some tour companies and the hotel they use in foreign resorts. A cash in advance policy, likely to be the attitude from now on.

One question hangs over the whole Court Line affair. Was it necessary for the company

to announce its collapse at the height of the holiday season with scores of thousands of people involved? It has been claimed that a plan was drawn up by the Association of British Travel Agents and Court Line that would have run the travel companies down gradually to a liquidation in late September or even October. By this time few customers would have been affected and in any case could have been absorbed by other tour operators. The Government's accountants, who have been inspecting the Court Line books since June when plans were announced for a shipbuilding interests, apparently did not agree to this plan.

John Carter

Beryl Burton: An enigma on two wheels

Sportview



The cycling Burtons.

I became fascinated by the almost masochistic exploits of people who were here-worshiped in the devoted circles of British cycling but disgracefully hidden from the eye of publicity. Ken Joy, who smashed a host of long distance records including Land's End to John O'Groats, was one; then Ray Booty, almost invincible over 100 miles, and later a girl who upturned women's records and then set about the men's.

Beryl Burton, who is presently in Montreal for the world cycling championships, is believed to be the only woman in the world to have broken a men's national record in a physical sport. Now in her mid-thirties she has been absolute mistress of British women's cycling for 15 years and to attempt to relate even the best performances of this extraordinary housewife from Woodlesford, near Leeds, would be impressive but wasteful of the publicity space she deserves. Necessarily, one should know that she has won seven world titles, over 50 national championships, including 13 road race titles, and would have been a multi-Olympic champion if women's cycling had been invited.

Admittedly, cycling in Britain is not overflowing with likely women challengers and the impressive facts of Mrs Burton's career are the records achieved against the clock and men. She is, at first thought, an enigma: an intensely competitive person who prefers to compete against herself than with others. She became a cycling fanatic called Charlie Burton, who she married, re-nouncing swimming and adopting her husband's interest in the hard, lonely sport of time-trials. In 1957 she was first noticed outside Yorkshire when she came second in the national 100 miles championship. Two years

later she was persuaded to attempt a track pursuit event and was belatedly added to that year's world championship team. She won the world title on her first visit to a continental track and in only the fifth pursuit of her life.

The following year she retained the pursuit title and won the world road race event in the same week. Since then there have been dozens of titles, records and rewards including the MBE, OBE and the Sports-woman of the Year award, but

later she was persuaded to attempt a track pursuit event and was belatedly added to that year's world championship team. She won the world title on her first visit to a continental track and in only the fifth pursuit of her life.

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two past achievements stand particularly high for a woman who admits that her thoughts are always in the future.

In 1966 British male cyclists were stunned when in the women's 100 miles time-trial national championship, Mrs Burton recorded a time of 4 hours, 8 minutes 22 seconds, which was better than the time set for the same distance by the men's champion of that year. The next year she further astonished and frightened the men when riding in a 12-hour event—the point being to ride as many miles as possible. She managed more than 277 miles. The nearest male rival did 276 miles, which was a men's record. And worse for male morale, she passed him on the road and offered him a liquorice allsort "because I'd noticed he was struggling a bit".

It seems hard to accept this woman who has been described as "the greatest athlete in the world" is also a housewife of great devotion. She has an 18-year-old daughter, Denise, who also happens to be one of her cycling rivals and is currently competing in the same British team in Canada.

So, nothing now surprises me about Beryl Burton. She makes claims not to be "superhuman" and admits that Charlie looks after the bikes—side of the house (never allowed in the house). But there are "mountains" of washing with two lots of "gear" to be washed day after day, almost permanent visitors to entertain, training, travelling, competing, club runs and touring which she finds time to enjoy out of season. Of all that she says that the more she does the more she can do, and adds that in any case "men are softer than women".

Norman Fox

George Hutchinson

It is time for the Tories to get a move on

Mr Wilson's previous term as Prime Minister, covering his first and second administrations, occupied five years and 246 days. His present Government is now in its sixth month. Thus he is rapidly approaching the record of only living rival, Mr Harold Macmillan, who was in office for 280 days, as one of the longest-serving Prime Ministers since Asquith (from 1908 to 1916), a span of eight years and 243 days. The other was Ramsey MacDonald. As he belongs to the elite minority ever to hold the office for any comparably substantial period.

If Labour is again returned in the coming election, Mr Wilson will soon, outstrip his old adversary, leaving him well behind. The present Government has not been in office long enough to be judged on its merits, but it is believed by October he will also surpass Attlee. More than that, he will have entered upon his fourth administration—like Gladstone, in whose performance he is also interested.

We may have the reflections of such as these are not far from Mr Wilson's mind, an influence and an incentive. Like most Prime Ministers, he has a sense of history, not to mention an instinct for self-preservation. Mr Wilson means to excel Mr Macmillan in this particular measure of achievement, even if he can hardly hope to match Gladstone's remarkable spell of more than 12 years. Public policy apart, he has set himself a test of personal durability—a test in which he has already scored high marks.

Whatever the result at the polls, he will stand out from the majority in the statistical table of Prime Ministers. That much he has established and can never lose.

But what a strange election campaign this is—so log-jammed, as people are remarking. For course the campaign has been under way since the end of July with Labour in full cry day in day out, statements of policy unleashed on us thick and fast—White Paper and Green, public speeches and press conferences, the Prime Minister's recent series of rather bland broadcasts, which he will no doubt be resuming.

In publicising itself, any Government naturally has an advantage over the Opposition of the day. The present Government is systematically exploiting that advantage with care and skill: there is nothing hazardous about the manner or timing of the summer offensive in all its various forms and elements. Nor is there anything constitutionally improper. There is, however, a risk that Labour may be over-egging the pudding. But this is not, in my mind, a serious risk, and in all probability Mr Wilson is tactically right to accept it.

In the nature of things, there can be no counter-attack of commensurate weight from the Conservatives, handicapped as they are by the self-inflicted millstone of Opposition. But are they doing enough? Or are they holding back too long for their own good?

Mr Whitelaw, as chairman of the party, is understandably reluctant to lose too much too soon on an unresponsive public who may not yet be ready for a further spate of electioneering. Up to now, he has preferred a more measured approach, even while Labour has been blasting away. Not that he himself has been anything but active, speaking all over the country. A number of others are equally busy, among them Mr Michael Heseltine and Mr Eldon Griffiths, with their

energetic and nationalizing programme, and a notable effect, not only in the sphere of educational policy—Mr Norman St John-Stevas.

As Labour makes the running, however, the Conservative Party is proving less than the greatest, arousing no national feeling and there but producing little of commanding national character, quality or appeal. While the candidates' conference last weekend may have heartened those who were present, its more general impact was negligible: it was supposed to be something considerably more than a private briefing, otherwise the speeches of Shadow Ministers would not have been released. As an exercise in public relations it was a feeble affair.

All this is not unnoticed by party supporters and Tory inclined floaters in the constituencies, as I know from my own inquiries and observations. Have been speaking to a group of Tory members in some of the more remote areas of the country, waiting with impatience to be more from the leadership.

If only to satisfy their followers, it is probably time for Mr Heath and Mr Whitelaw to accelerate, as Mr Wilson is doing. Other polling data will be up before they have opened.

Capital cities are tragically equipped with military racks, not only for ceremonial but for fire or insurrection. Provision can be made for it in London. Like centres of population, also needs prisons: the provision can be made as it is in London.

I am not alone that there are too in the metropolitan area, up an extravaganza land which could housing. They are, defensible waste, valuable asset, surely, to be dispersed of the corner house program advantage to prisons are in motion and ought to be every ground.

Mr Roy Jenkins, milder reception, since during his Home Secretary, has rather me while on the G Council. Mr F. Montagu has been vocate Lord Carr, Chancellor, was to be interested.

But nothing is except that "H woman's prison, rebuild, so much as the site. Meanwhile British means to occupy, Pentonville 10, 384, Wormwood Sc this is without co parties in the w hain Borstal (93 at Latchmere Detention Ham Common (74).

As Mr Horace Cu of the Opposition o without the one, without mentioning "95 per cent of the building sites in Lo the hands of governm ents, agencies, unresponsive such and electricity British Rail, London or the GLC itself."

Government action some of this land t social purposes, abo ing is long overdue. © Times Newspapers

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THOMAS COOK

Butterflies seem unaffected by the 'English summer'

So far, in spite of the long rains and the cold wind, the butterflies seem to be relatively unaffected and in fields, hedgerows, chalk-hill and garden habitats, the butterflies come out directly there is a glimpse of sunlight.

Some hardly wait for the sun. Meadow browns in their hundreds wander low over the grass in any undisturbed field corners, and ringlets, chocolate brown, come out to feed on small scabious flowers. Certainly their wings are closed if the sun is over-cast, but as half-cock, like the small skippers which appeared to emerge all at once, during half an hour's hot sunlight one morning in mid-July.

There are so many chalk-hill blues in one of their downland haunts, that the ground is coloured, where the turf is short enough, with their open-winged bodies even when the light is poor. Others are hung up, wings shut, on the stems of grasses or on bird-foot trefoil and round-headed campion flowers. There is scattering of small coppers and a steady flow of the large, tawny, dark green fritillaries. They run like-up, as it might be called, in poor weather in the grass, but do not appear to mind using the invading tall erect brome and tor grasses.

There seem to be as many marbled whites in the few local chalky areas that they normally frequent. The knap-weeds and thistles that they enjoy are slower to come out this season so that many are seen on one flowering head, either closed or in wing-jostling proximity, when the light is bright.

Thistles in woodland clearings are in demand for both large and small skippers and the fresh gatekeepers. It is interesting to see how the males of most butterflies are out usually as far as I have observed, at least a week before the general emergence of females. Brambles, in treed areas, have had a long flowering period and fed many of the browns as well as a scattering of white admirals, the glide, so long as it is not actually raining, above them.

with apparently no wing effort at all. The brambles are just beginning to be occupied for a second time by the more often high and rapid-moving silver-washed fritillaries.

Gardens, perhaps, are the least used of all the butterfly places just now. Small tortoiseshells potter round to look for their favourite flowers, and there is a steady stream of red admirals coming in now that the *Buddleia davidiana* flowers are opening. "I have seen no other migrants this year yet, although there have been a few reports of painted ladies in other localities. The red admirals congregate in a nursery with a good border of Michaelmas daisies; they must fly in there from miles around, particularly to sup from an early variety which, the nurseryman assures me, he grows specially for them.

It seems that the weather may be more discouraging for butterfly watchers than for the insects themselves. They are ready to take advantage of short spells of sunlight when they occur, as I hear the black hairstreaks are doing in one of the few remaining haunts. Certainly the only time I have managed to get to my white-letter hairstreak hedge this summer was on a very dreary day. Then the sun broke through and I was lucky enough to see four of the butterflies flying straight down from the web elms to the flowering privet below.

There is no truth in the rumour that the size of *The Times* Jumbo Crossword, 27 words long, is determined by the length of this monster word: honorificabilitudinis.

To the making of crosswords there may be no end. I have read of a puzzle containing 40,000 squares and 8,496 clues in Serbo-Croat, but enough for "un used" as Smith Minor would say) is as good as a feast and I am not seriously contemplating a super-Jumbo of 58 squares by 58 with 1 Acrostic Village in Anglesy (58) even if it is to be set for the bicentenary of *The Daily Universal Register* (*The Times* to you, gentle reader). The answer to that clue I shall refrain from giving in the interests of conserving newspaper

and of avoiding a lightning strike by proof readers.

The National Final of this, the first Curry National Crossword Championship is due to take place at the Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Square, at 12.30 pm on Sunday, September 1. The venue has been changed from that previously envisaged in order to accommodate an increased number of finalists.

Proportional representation has been introduced this year to allow one place in the final for every 60 competitors at a regional final. This has resulted in 16 competitors qualifying to do battle with each other with Dr John Spinks of the national champion for 1972 and 1973. They include the national champions for 1970 and 1971: Mr Roy Dean and Mr James Atkins, five previous

regional champions two complete new events.

The four crosswords used in the final are normal Times standard with so much talent at there will probably be competitors who solve each puzzle in minutes allowed and a pinship is likely to be on time bonus points.

Those who wish to try their hand may apply in advance to Crossword Champions, Stratford Place, London W1U. Tickets will be obtainable at the door.

Edmund Ak Crossword

Red Admirals

Alison Ross

Tests of transversial tortuosity

There must surely somewhere be a reader with a secret wish to buy a dog and cat him Sport merely for the pleasure when evicting him into the garden, of saying "Out, damned Spot!"

It is probable that the crossword craze which migrated from America and began to take hold in this country some 50 years ago has greatly increased this tendency to play with words, so that today one instantly recognizes the ability of a car-horse to wreck an orchestra, or that of a decorator to redesign the Trocadero, while we do not need to be told that an exploding grenade tends to derange a grandee, making him angrier or even enraged.

A chopstick is seen not only as a singularly musical aid to eating in the Orient but also

as comprising two remarkably anonymous synonyms of the verb "to cleave". The famous poet for reorganizing the army (since Myra has an equal claim) but as the girl who extended the oyster season by one month (by putting an r into May of course).

All this is nothing new. Shakespeare punned with the best of them. "Is this the fine of his fines" to have his fine pate full of fine thoughts? asks Hamlet concerning the skull of one who may have been a lawyer. Bacon was a master of the anagram, but whether that well-known word in Act 5 Scene 1 of *Love's Labour's Lost* was created as an anagram of "Ri ludi, Baconis nati, tuil: orbi" (These plays, born of F. Bacon, are preserved for the world) or vice versa, I am not

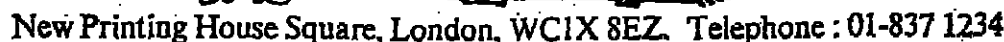
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What a shameful thing to
Live our lives on tick;
Wider still and wider
See the trade gap get;
God, who made us borrow,
Get us out of debt.
Ours faithfully,
MICHAEL M. SLOT,
Opp. William
Laughton,
Mr. Lewes,
Sussex.
Newest 14.

President Suharto forces on his people a kind of 'Unity in Diversity'

by Stewart Harris

"It was the main objective", General Sudjono Humardhani said when I asked him if there had been a threat to the position of President Suharto during the riots of January 15 and 16, while Mr Tanaka, the Japanese Prime Minister, was in Jakarta. The general, a former private assistant to the President, grasped the question eagerly, perhaps because it offered an easy over-simplification in personal terms of a complex, disjointed explosion of anger at general injustice.

Earlier, and no doubt because he knows the truth well, he had refused to give an assessment of the whole period of one year since 1965, when Suharto took power. Yet he and General Ali Murtopo, deputy head of the intelligence service, have been the two men closest to the President and closest to the eye of the Government's intelligence system, which has phenomenal resources.

It is tempting to cast these two men as eminences grises. They were both, like the President, born in central Java. They both served under him in the Diponegoro division.

General Humardhani, his bare feet curled beneath him, wore a *sorogan* from the waist down and something equally unimpressive from the waist up. He looks a little wiser, like a guru ought to look, and he implied a little unkindly that the contemporary condition of Indonesia could be understood only by men steeped in its culture. Bujang Nasution, the lawyer, who is still in jail and still untended, and Mochtar Lubis, the journalist, who is not allowed to leave the country, are certainly not such men, according to the general,

some of whose military education included studies at Fort Benjamin Harrison finance school in the United States.

Inevitably, as the cost of injustice and unmet expectations mounted unbearably in Indonesia, it was men such as General Humardhani and Murtopo who, with the price of oil, were blamed. The critics called their positions, so close to the President, unconstitutional.

"But I am convinced", General Humardhani said, "that they are against us for political, not constitutional reasons, because we always counter-attack. We are effective." Hence the burning of his effigy by students, long before the January riots. "Running dog" the explanatory placards said, because foreign businessmen consult him. Also, because the wealth of foreign business and its vigour in pursuit of profit bring corruption as well as a growth rate of 7 per cent in the gross national product.

Knowledge of this corruption is by no means confined to the core of educated society in Jakarta. It is spread across the 3,500 miles of Indonesia, from east to west, and 1,000 miles from north to south. Tens of thousands of university students, many of them returned from overseas and hundreds of thousands of students who could not reach university have made their families and friends aware. The ideas of the radical politicians of South America and the socialists of Europe are no longer unknown. There is also a revolution, which is humane rather than political, against bullying.

Much has been made of the traditional, feudal, spiritual

culture of Indonesia. The deference and patience of the people have been emphasized, but experienced observers believe that the level of popular tolerance has fallen fast this year. Soon after the January riots, General Panggabean, Minister of Defence and commander of the Armed Forces, said: "Our losses are incalculable. What was sacrificed is, of course, the national stability which we had established with much difficulty."

The general is a Christian and a conservative, much trusted by the President. His conclusion on how the riots were contained is interesting: "We did not mount a military operation. We only blocked the tide of the masses."

Here the Suharto Government should be credited with allowing, before this, a fair measure of criticism in a potentially volatile, pluralist society. Also, looking at the economic chaos of Sukarno, the material development of Indonesia, as measured by international economists, has been considerable.

Marzuki Arifin, editor of the Indonesian language weekly *Ekspress* (which was one of many papers closed), wrote a letter to his paper on January 18. He recalled the student demonstrations before the unilateral declaration of independence on August 17, 1945, and he went on: "Now Indonesia has been independent for 29 years. Some of the programmes of the 1945 young generation have been executed—there is a Republic of Indonesia, there is a unitary state—but not all."

"What about the sovereignty of the people, which also means social justice? What about equal pros-

perity? Some people who have had a chance to control the means of the state can act as kings of kings, be sovereign as they wish, be robber barons, be prosperous themselves, with no other social force being able to deal with them. Independent Indonesia is a paradise for them. But the common people are still wretched."

Marzuki Arifin concluded ominously: "The pace of disorganization and social degeneration in this new order is quicker than in the old order, whereas on the surface the situation is much more tranquil and stable."

He recalled the regional rebellions and the major revolts in Sumatra and Sulawesi in 1957 and 1958 and the climax of the unsuccessful communist coup in 1965, with its bloody aftermath. And he went on:

"When there are fresh upheavals now, they are the results of a thousand and one problems that have given birth to demands for the improvement of living standards, for legal certainty, for a better future, pioneered by the university students and youths as the tradition of succeeding younger generations. Prompt settlement is demanded."

No one I met in Jakarta, Indonesian or foreign, is suggesting the possibility of the kind of student demonstrations which removed Field Marshal Soeharto Kirtika from power in Bangkok last October. Neither is anyone suggesting that the January riots were as massive as the 1965 coup, or that the government was closing nickel, bauxite and coal to direct foreign investment.

Mr Barli Halim confirmed, however, that investment would continue to be banned in the logging industry—a sector where some of the worst excesses of foreign investment had been seen with forests plundered to satisfy Japanese consumers. In general, the policy was to ban

foreign investment where there was already excess output or where domestic producers could cope quite well.

In a country where nothing works quite as it does anywhere else, a lesser official in a related department produced from his bottom drawer a list of the industries in which, he said, foreign investment would be barred. According to this unofficial list, foreign money would no longer be accepted as investment in the production of vegetable oils, textiles, knitting, shoes, garments, chemicals (excluding fertilizers), drinks and beverages, tools, tyres and assembled radios and television.

Assuming this is close to the final list, it shows official recognition that much foreign investment has been unnecessary and in fact damaging to Indonesia, a fault which must rest entirely with the Indonesian technocrats.

It is now proved beyond doubt that foreign investment in some of these industries has often caused an increase rather than a fall in unemployment. When the rioters ran through the streets of Jakarta last January, overturning cars and ransacking shops, one of their protests was against such foreign investment, symbolized by a particular Japanese textile plant in West Java, which they claimed caused the collapse of 17 local textile companies.

Forces and other groups like the nationalists, the Muslims and the socialists. Students could choose the source of their physical support. Not so today. President Suharto has made real, in physical terms anyway, the motto of the Republic of Indonesia: *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* (Unity in Diversity). Generals Ali Murtopo and Sudjono Humardhani have used the enormous resources of government to channel group leadership in all legitimate areas into the Congress and the Parliament. Golkar, the government organization of functional groups, is the vehicle. The end is emasculation.

Some young army officers were detained after the January riots and General Sumitro, commander of Kopkamtib (the operational command for the restoration of security and order), did have support at higher levels in several commands. To the critics of the Government he looked a useful figure and by November last year, sensing the movement of protest, he felt able to mention the need for "new social leadership". But the President's sharp interest in what sounded like a critical concept had the general quickly explaining away his indiscretion. Now, like General Nasution, he is retired, golfing in Jakarta, which shows the Government's confidence.

President Suharto has taken over Kopkamtib and removed General Supomo Juwono, head of Bakin (the intelligence coordinating agency). General Sumitro's second post, deputy South Korea, just as lively forces, has been taken over by General Surono. He and the new head of Bakin, General Yoga Sugomo, are much trusted by the Pres-

ident. So are the commanders in central Java and Jakarta. The crucial leadership of the Armed Forces and the security systems is once again settled and stable.

Perhaps to make quite sure of the required somnolence and meetings are banned and even inter-university sports meetings have been cancelled. The remaining papers are imposing a rigorous form of self-censorship. But had the January riots been allowed to get out of hand, perhaps deliberately, the next state of Indonesia might

well have been worse than the present one. The Suharto new order is a response, slowly and carefully devised to years of tempestuous independence. Its stability and its economic achievement have helped most Indonesian families a little. Things might have been much worse. The fundamental problem for Indonesia is still how to allow its population of 130 million to work. The wasted industry and intelligence, well used, would feed, clothe, house and care for every family. By 1981 the popula-

tion will be 150 million. Short of some historic lution, no Indonesian ment could cope with a crease on top of its responsibilities.

President Suharto as much hope as anyone said thing is that he has the power within him quite feudal structure what he would like, Aides like Sudjono H and Ali Murtopo him aware of the in his power and help use it effectively, at not always nicely.



An Indonesian soldier clubs a young man resisting arrest during anti-Japanese rioting in Jakarta in January.

Stricter controls on investment from abroad as open door slams

by Petar Hadji-Ristic

Indonesia is reappraising its policies towards the foreign investor and has called an end to the era of an open door to all-comers.

Against the background of swelling domestic discontent and a strengthening balance of payments position from oil revenues, President Suharto has called for stricter regulations controlling foreign investment, including the stipulation that from now on all foreign investment must be in joint ventures with Indonesians.

Jakarta's predominantly American-trained techno-

crats are now grappling with the issue. The President immediately after the riots last January, and are attempting to produce a package of workable modifications to the Foreign Investment Law of 1967. But after seven months of work they have failed to come up with a set of acceptable proposals.

Expressing surprise at the suggestion that potential foreign investors were holding back from putting their money into Indonesia because of these uncertainties, a senior official did his best to assure me that there would be no return to the ideological aversion to

foreign investment which marked the Sukarno regime. "I am convinced that foreign investment can do a lot for the country," Mr Barli Halim said. He is chairman of the Investment Coordinating Committee which is responsible for granting investment permits and, in part, for producing amendments to the Foreign Investment Law. "We should gain a lot from the transfer of technology."

Attempting to dispel some of the rumours that are circulating amongst the business community in Jakarta, Mr Barli Halim said he knew nothing about foreign investors being banned from

nickel mining, and insisted that foreign investment would definitely continue to be welcomed in the coal industry. This is in direct contrast to a statement made last March in Australia by Dr. Mohammad Sadi, the Minister of Mines, who said specifically that the government was closing nickel, bauxite and coal to direct foreign investment.

Mr Barli Halim confirmed, however, that investment would continue to be banned in the logging industry—a sector where some of the worst excesses of foreign investment had been seen with forests plundered to satisfy Japanese consumers. In general, the policy was to ban

foreign investment where there was already excess output or where domestic producers could cope quite well.

In a country where nothing works quite as it does anywhere else, a lesser official in a related department produced from his bottom drawer a list of the industries in which, he said, foreign investment would be barred. According to this unofficial list, foreign money would no longer be accepted as investment in the production of vegetable oils, textiles, knitting, shoes, garments, chemicals (excluding fertilizers), drinks and beverages, tools, tyres and assembled radios and television.



The Sarinah department store in Jakarta was built by a Japanese construction company bayashi-Gumi. Right: loading logs in West Kalimantan. Indonesia is a major timber exporter.

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New incentives will be graded

Apart from calling for some industries to be closed to foreign investment, President Suharto also demanded a reduction in tax incentives to foreign investors. To satisfy this, Mr Barli Halim said incentives would from now on be graded according to how beneficial an investment was to the country.

"The industries which will qualify for the full incentives will be those that bring high technology and complex management to Indonesia", he said.

Among those industries that would be offered full incentives—presumably five years' full tax relief and tax exemption on imports—would be wood-based industries, such as the manufacture of pulp and paper and the iron and steel industry, especially if use was made of the iron sands deposits in Central Java. Mr Barli Halim added that top incentives would also be given to investment in the electronic industries, presumably because these were labour-intensive and no threat to domestic industries.

Other sources said that incentives would also be offered to new investment in the food preservative industries, urea production, the manufacture of ceramic tiles, aluminium, zinc and a variety of motors and machinery for industry and agriculture. In view of the goal of the second five-year plan to encourage more processing and semi-processing industries, it would seem logical to invite foreign investment in these sectors.

Apart from offering full incentives, the Government would also offer partial incentives and in some cases no incentives. Mr Barli Halim said this was to correct the situation that had arisen when domestic incen-

tives had been neutralized by the incentives offered to the foreign investor.

Other far-reaching changes to foreign investment laws are also in the offing. Most important of these is the rule that from now on all foreign investment must be in the form of a joint venture with Indonesians. Majority Indonesian control would not be expected from the onset but it must be attained over a period of 10 years, according to Mr Barli Halim.

It is also likely that foreign enterprises already operating in Indonesia will be expected to agree to the 51 per cent participation rule through negotiation.

A debate is still going on about the composition of the Indonesian share. According to Mr Barli Halim, one suggestion is that pure Indonesians (Pribumi) should have a 50 per cent share with the Indonesian Chinese having the other half, but with management control in the hands of the Pribumi.

Another view is that the Indonesian share should be based on the new regulations regarding domestic investment aimed at guaranteeing pure Indonesians a lion's share of the nation's wealth. If this happens the Pribumi should have a 75 per cent share and management control. This would satisfy the underlying hostility to the success of the Chinese Indonesians who dominate the domestic business community.

Scheme to replace expatriate staff

Mr Barli Halim said a final regulation affecting the foreign investor would be that from now on new joint enterprises which cannot prove that they have a training scheme to replace expatriate staff with locals must pay \$100 a month for each expatriate. While this is aimed mainly at the companies employing some 14,000 Filipinos in the logging industry in West Kalimantan, western diplomats have already reported that it has become more difficult for foreigners to get work permits. The regulation is recognition of the fact that few foreign companies have attempted to train their Indonesian staff to take over the more senior positions, although this was a condition of the 1967 Foreign Investment Law.

It may appear on paper that some of these new regulations will sweeten those critics of foreign investment who complain that it has come to dominate the Indonesian economy and has

damaged it. But while they do seem to be in response to some of the more important problems created, it is difficult to see how they can be implemented.

"Just no one knows how this will come about", one German adviser to the Foreign Investment Coordinating Board commented, referring to eventual 51 per cent Indonesian control of all joint enterprises and Pribumi control of domestic companies.

In the first place Indonesia lacks a capital market through which Indonesian money could be raised to transfer company equity to local people. It has no company law to talk about, its companies do not publish accounts and there are only 200 accountants in the country, the majority working for the Government. What is more, few pure Indonesians have either the money or the expertise to play the kind of

role in the economy that the President has called for.

Notwithstanding the practicalities, Indonesian economists suggest that while a stock market may not yet be feasible, the first step to achieving a transfer of ownership to the people can be effected through the state banks, investment banks and development banks.

Money could be raised through selling certificates and buying equity in foreign and domestic companies, and eventually a stock market could develop. They see the future Indonesia as having an increasing amount of state ownership, mixed state and private ownership and private groups.

The suspicion in many foreigners' minds is that these regulations will prove impracticable, like so many before them—that they will result in the tying up of foreign company resources and

the need to send in p negotiators around the Indonesian map. Iness News has con lack of precision will an even greater corruption.

A hint that this could happen came from a official who insisted that tries barred to investors could, in opened to them. "On sopoly in Indonesia everything is negotia said with a broad sm To an investor this tation" could be ver. Worse, it could fail to the growing number tics who claim that investment needs to trolled. While the P has recognized this m bureaucrats have to further and formul able rules. If their stock markets is any go by, they may be fo that they live in a c ing country.

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Government takes tough line on mineral development

Indonesia is preparing to tighten the screws on the foreign mining companies which rushed into the country when its doors swung open to foreign investment in 1967. "We will give them a chance to make a profit and then we will renegotiate," Professor Katili, one of Indonesia's three top mining officials, said. "Why shouldn't we?"

His question, repeated by other senior officials, signifies a new mood in Jakarta match a changed situation. Since the passing of the Foreign Investment Law of 1967 and the arrival of the first foreign mining company, Indonesia's bargaining position has changed beyond imagination; financial stability has been restored, the oil boom has removed the necessity to secure export earnings at any cost, and the worldwide shortage of minerals and the surge in commodity prices have put the country in a position of strength.

The changed circumstances have also brought a profound sense of regret, verging on shame, among mining officials who believe they sold a country short to the foreign mining companies.

With all the mistakes we have made we have become as stupid than before," Mr. Situmorang, a senior official at the Ministry of Mines, commented.

Such an attitude is result not only in stiffer conditions for new foreign mining companies wishing to develop Indonesia's mineral wealth, but also in a determination to correct past mistakes. Officials are now turning attention to Freeport, the first company to arrive in 1967 and the first to have gone into full production.

When the company arrived at the time the Suharto Government was intent on reining international confidence in the country's creditworthiness, and in an effort to favour the International Monetary Fund and elope nations for a re-evaluation of debts it was decided that a favourable investment climate was essential.

What amounted to a low decision, the company was given a working contract by the Indonesian Government to exploit copper

with output of copper concentrate well below the planned 138,000 tons, the company emerged with a profit of \$60m, according to Professor Katili. Two factors contributed to this. The price of copper rocketed after the contract was negotiated, and the copper concentrate turned out to be 3 per cent rather than the expected 21 per cent.

"If people in the country knew what the profit was, and that it was not shared between the company and the state, there would be difficulties," Mr. Situmorang said. He hinted that it was only a matter of time before renegotiation of the contract would become a political necessity, but added: "Our morality is such that we will never force them to renegotiate. It is in their interests to do this. We do not have to teach them."

It has been reported that there are 33 million tons of proven ore with a copper content of 2.5 per cent at Freeport Sulphur's mine at the Eruberg mountain in Irian Jaya. The copper content is among the world's best; ore is being mined in the south-west United States with a 0.4 per cent concentrate.

Freeport Sulphur was the first foreign company to be allowed to develop mines in Indonesia, and it was followed between 1968 and 1971 by 14 others, five of them under joint enterprise agreements.

The first foreign company

These contracts are now referred to as second generation agreements. They dispensed with tax-free holidays and required the companies to take Indonesian partners eventually. Foreign mining companies were also required to pay land rent, and royalties, and gradually to make over jobs to Indonesians.

Apparently these contracts are also now unsatisfactory to the Indonesians. "If we asked for more they would still be attractive," Mr. Situmorang said.

Professor Katili's view is that many of the problems with the mining contracts have resulted from Indonesia's unpreparedness at the time the doors were opened to foreign companies, and in particular to the lack of experienced lawyers. African countries were much stronger in this respect, he said.

The country has now drawn up third generation contracts, so stiff that 20 agreements are still pending. The main stumbling block is that the Government wants all future mining contractors to deposit

their export earnings in Indonesian rupiahs. This would be beneficial for the Indonesian balance of payments, and the Government would be able to levy a withholding tax on dividends, royalties and interest.

The Ministry of Mines appears unconcerned that the mining companies are stalling. "We already have our hands full with the first and second generation contracts and this will keep us busy for the next five years," Professor Katili said.

Among the most important of the projects under consideration are five involving nickel, bauxite and coal. The largest of these is a Shell proposal to mine 25 million tons of coal slurry a year from south Sumatra. According to mining officials, transporting the coal across country would constitute a considerable engineering achievement, but the company reports that it has developed the technology to make the project feasible.

A second big project under active discussion is a proposal by the International Nickel Company (Inco) of Pittsburgh and Toronto to produce nickel matte needed for stainless steel and alloys resistant to corrosion and heat. The company is already spending \$165m in Sulawesi to produce 15,800 tons a year by 1976, but it would now like to spend an additional \$470m to produce 50,000 tons. To do this the company would have to build its own hydroelectric project at Soroaka.

Professor Katili expressed some scepticism about the project because of the dominant position he claimed Inco held in the marketing of this metal. "They determine the world price of nickel and they keep it low," he claimed.

Far greater interest was expressed in a \$700m proposal by Inco's competitor, Pacific Nickel—a consortium including the United States Steel Corporation, the Dutch steel-maker Hoogovens, the Newmont Mining Corporation and Sherritt Gordon Mines. Pacific Nickel's proposal is to gouge most of the top off the island of Gag, which is largely covered with nickel ore. This could be completed in 1977.

According to Professor Katili the company's main problem is one of finance. They have approached the Indonesian Government for a 20 per cent interest and have asked it to negotiate with the World Bank for a \$150m loan. They also asked for an annual allocation of 900,000 barrels of oil for the next 20 years.

Professor Katili believes that the Government is



President Suharto (far left) visits an iron ore mine in central Java.

unwilling to approach the World Bank for a loan because this would create a precedent for other mining projects which would affect other World Bank allocations. While the money would be used for infrastructure development, this would be of limited use to anyone other than the mining company.

Instead, the Ministry of Mines hopes to interest foreign oil companies in the project and get them to invest some of their vast profits in mining.

A third proposal concerning nickel is a \$200m project put up by a Japanese mining company to produce 50,000 tons of ferro-nickel, he said. The mining department expects production to begin soon at the Aluminium Company of America (Alcoa) aluminium plant. This is to have a capacity of 300,000 tons a year, but the company could increase this to two million tons. Investment will be \$350m.

Apart from these projects a large amount of money is also going into state enterprises. According to Profes-

or Katili, \$90m is going into the production of tin—out by P. N. Timah, the state tin enterprise, is expected to increase by about 7 per cent this year—and other large sums will be allocated to the mining of bauxite, iron sands and nickel.

With all these projects in prospect it is perhaps not surprising that Indonesia is in no hurry to burden itself with other deals. The country is also anxious to avoid becoming too dependent on the earnings from its mining sector, which has experienced severe fluctuations in past years. Although earnings from oil dominate Indonesia's exports, the last financial year's export earnings from minerals totalled \$95m and are expected to increase by 70 per cent this year.

It is likely that the country will move more slowly now to ensure that the right sort of projects are attracted into the country, particularly those involving more refining of products, so as to increase employment.

The tightening of the con-

ditions governing foreign investment in mining has so far not affected foreign interest shown in Indonesia for its mineral wealth. Although mining officials state that the best licences of bauxite and nickel have probably been granted, the country still has vast mineral wealth, which many of the foreign companies are now prospecting.

Mining officials admit that they are still working somewhat in the dark. "We don't know much about mining," Mr. Bambang Sulasmoro, head of the foreign relations bureau at the Ministry of Mines, said. Only about 7 per cent of the country has been systematically mapped geologically, and between 70 and 75 per cent of it has been no more than reconnoitred; the rest is entirely unknown.

In an age of rapidly depleting resources, Indonesia is destined to become an increasingly important provider of the world's mineral needs, renegotiation of contracts or not.

P.H.R.

Self-reliance is the key now

Jakarta has come a long way since the days of Sukarno. Its streets are lined with skyscrapers, it has its expanding wealthy residential areas, its well-swept boulevards, its traffic jams, and the inevitable Coca-Cola and ice-cream stalls.

But a few steps beyond the air-conditioned villas and the spacious embassies there are the festering squatter areas; the tens of thousands of makeshift homes for most of the city's five million people.

Progress is moving out to them. But as it does so even more peasants are drawn into the city from Java's countryside, overburdened with the population explosion and soaring unemployment. Their hope is for a job in one of the scores of new factories that have grown around the city during the past five years. Their fate may be to be pounced on by the police while scavenging in the city's garbage and be sent back home.

It is against this background, after five years of operating largely on the basis of trial and error, that Indonesian economists are formulating an explicit industrial policy. The central idea is that while foreign investment is essential for technological change in the industrial sector it cannot now be considered the salvation of Indonesia.

"Basically, we have to rely on our own resources," said Professor Panglaykim, an economist working with a "think-tank" employed by the Government. He qualified this adding that Indonesia still welcomed from outside any feasible project, because the country lacked capital and technology.

His comment underlines the Indonesians' ambivalent attitude towards the foreign investor. On the one hand they agree with Mr. Soeharto, Director-General of Basic Industries, that the country cannot become industrialized solely by the efforts of its indigenous population because they lack the "management, capital, skill and the necessary driving force to handle business."

On the other, they know that foreign investment can create more problems than it solves. Current policy, therefore, is to reduce the disadvantages of foreign investment in the industrial sector, largely through insisting on joint ventures and boosting credit support to the indigenous enterprises. Industry must generate as much employment as possible, a policy that calls for a more careful scrutiny of industrial development proposals and support for indigenous enterprises.

Foreign industrial enterprises and joint Indonesian-foreign enterprises, many of

them shared with the Japanese, have tended to be capital intensive rather than labour-intensive. According to officials, roughly twice as much labour has been employed in Indonesian indigenous companies for the same amount of capital used in foreign-dominated companies.

There is little that can be done about this other than to limit the amount of foreign participation in new enterprises and reduce it in existing ones. It is now planned that the reduction—or Indonesianization—will be accomplished by allowing state banks, investment banks and development banks to buy shares in the companies.

Not only has the foreign investor generally used less labour than his domestic counterpart would have done, but he has also sometimes caused the collapse of local enterprises. Foreign-controlled textile companies have wiped out whole areas of the handloom industries around the cities of Bandung and Madjalenga, according to Dr. S. Joedono of the University of Indonesia. The same has happened in the soft drinks industry, which has declined because of the arrival of such companies as Coca-Cola.

Efforts are being made to prevent this decline, both to generate employment and to satisfy the demands of the intellectuals, who bitterly criticize the Government for permitting the development of mass consumption industries that are far beyond the reach or use of the average Indonesian.

Bonded warehouses for electronics

This is not to say that there has been no official concern to increase employment. Over the past five years the policy has been to encourage labour-intensive handicrafts industries, but this has been largely unsuccessful because of a breakdown in organization and quality control. The Government has, however, been reasonably successful in the encouragement of labour-intensive assembly plants and in setting up bonded warehouses for electronic goods and factories for the assembly of cars, motor-cycles and radio sets.

Greater concern will also be shown for the better distribution of industries. Well over half the foreign-dominated industrial enterprises are located in and around Jakarta. This has resulted in tens of thousands of people descending on the city in search of work, in-

creasing the city's overcrowding problem.

Foreign companies chose Jakarta as a location for their factories because their offices were usually there and because it has the infrastructure lacking in many other parts of Indonesia. Hitherto the country has lacked regional planners, but that is now being corrected by training programmes, according to officials.

The emergence of a more coherent industrialization policy, and the tightening of control over foreign investors, are unlikely to cause a major decline in foreign interest in Indonesia. Similar moves have been made in several other developing countries. Indonesia offers foreign investors a potentially huge market for industrial goods produced in joint enterprises with Indonesian partners.

Real growth is more than 7 per cent a year, and the potential domestic market is growing at a rate of 2.5 per cent; even the most optimistic of the country's family planners predict that the population will double to 250 million within the next 25 years. But while these figures may be attractive to a foreign industrialist, they have brought home the realization that the solution to Indonesia's employment problem cannot be found from outside the country, and doubts about the relevance of the industrialization policy.

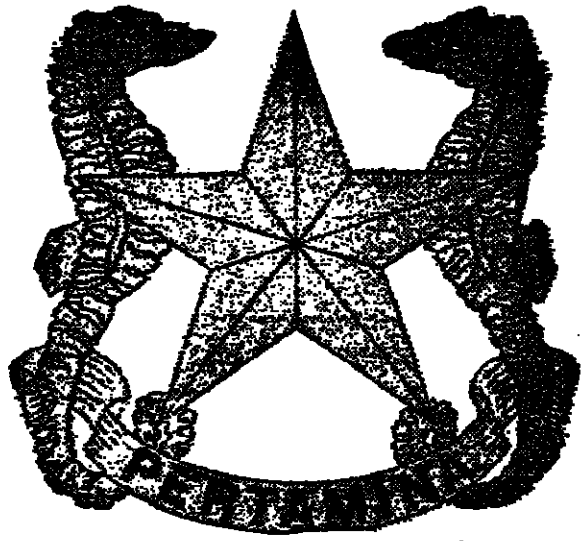
While the country's labour force is growing at the rate of 1,500,000 a year, the industrial labour force is growing at perhaps a tenth of that. Officials admit that while the current five-year development programme is aimed at increasing industrial employment by two million a more realistic figure would be 600,000.

It is against this background that President Suharto is coming under severe criticism from some quarters for not placing his full authority behind a massive programme for rural development. His political position is so strong that nothing could prevent success, they claim.

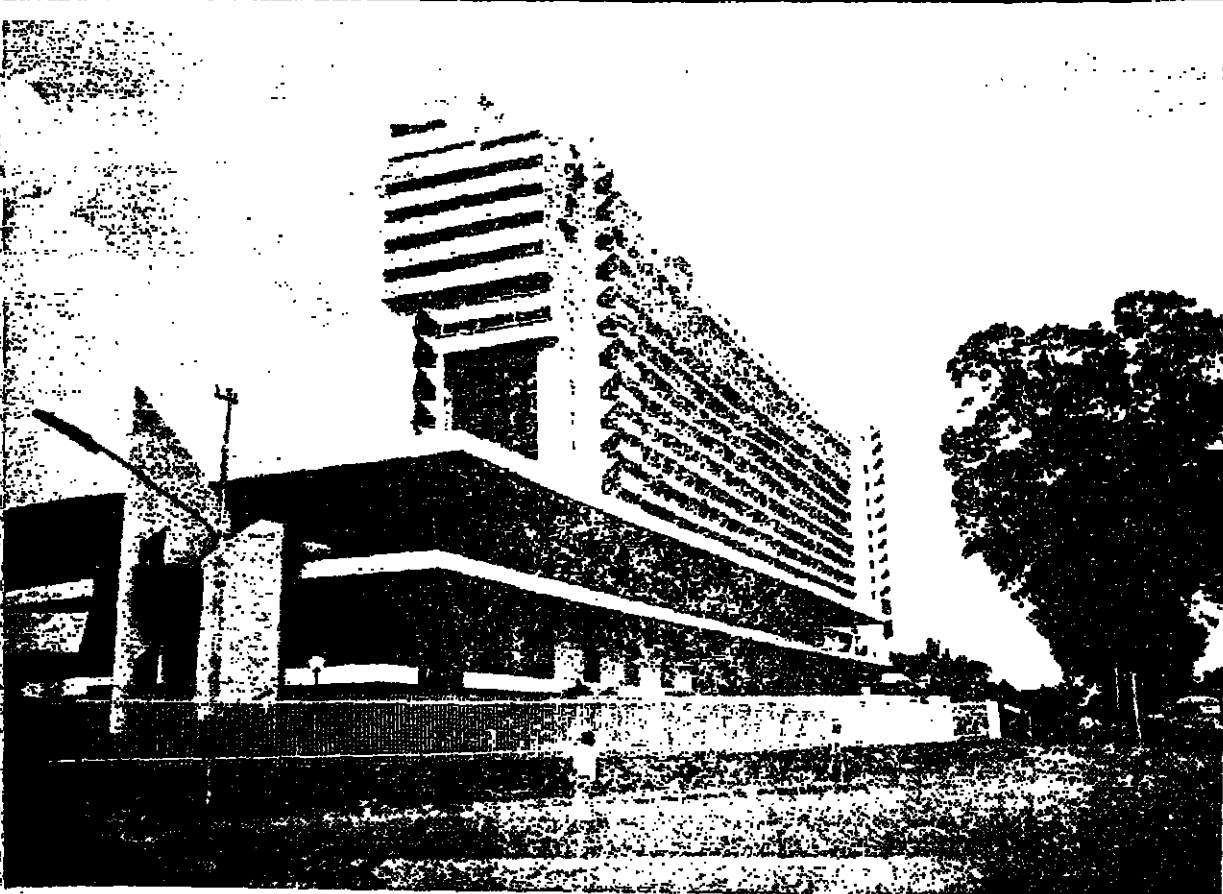
A military man unfamiliar with economics, they say, he continues to listen to his western trained economists, well-versed in the techniques of industrialization but unfamiliar with the development problems of the country. The result is that they are presiding over a boom in Jakarta but are failing to grasp or tackle the problems of rural development and distribution of income. Here lies the source of unrest.

P.H.R.

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Tourism suffers a setback after striking advance

Peter Cross

Indonesia is experiencing a setback in tourism. Estimates of the first six months of anything between 25 per cent and 32 per cent decline are near the figures, incidentally, could be applied to the world's most popular tourist territories. A country which is not the wealthiest, long a source of such a steady stream of tourists, could have serious consequences if any kind of recession existed in Indonesia. In 1968, when the country opened its doors to foreign investment, development of tourism has been a priority and vigorously pursued.

In 1967-68, tourism steadily declined. Tourists of nearly 41,000 in 1962 had shrunk to 19,311 by 1968. There are good reasons for this: of change in the off-precious few facilities perhaps not least, the that the manipulators world mass tourism had to take seriously, not potentialities, but the existence of this veritable archipelago.

Means and means, including essential lubricant of aspirations, money, had a found to open up the islands. It was a multi-faceted task with many pitfalls. How, in the end, to set about building up a country with 13,000 islands, distances, few good roads, or trains, doubtful communications and a total acceptable hotel rooms barely nudged 1,000? For essential entertainment without tourism could wilt right—how were these answers seemed to lie massive, sustained geared to a master formulated in 1969. In three five-year stages, each phase to concentrate on the development of specific areas. The first Pelita 1, ended this

April and was concerned with Java, Bali and (mainly) North Sumatra. The second plan, Pelita 2, running until 1973, is concentrating on Sulawesi particularly the southern region around Ujung Pandang (formerly Makassar), West Sumatra (Padang) with the megalithic culture island of Nias, southern Bali and the province of West Nusa Tenggara which embraces the islands of Lombok and Sumbawa.

The capital, Jakarta, political and administrative hub and home of five million people, has been, and still is, a special case. It is here that the most striking advances have been made, due in large measure, as most city dwellers freely acknowledge, to the dynamism of the governor, Mr Ali Sadikin.

When I visited Jakarta last month after a gap of 18 months, I landed at the new airport, Halim International, reminiscent of some in Europe and a far cry from the old Kemayoran terminal which for so many years struggled with both international and domestic traffic. Now it handles purely domestic, growing at a rate of more than 30 per cent a year.

In the taxi, new and one of 1,500 now licensed, we passed new hotels and office blocks in various stages of construction. Other hotels that I remember seeing in their embryonic state, some still in scaffolding cocoons, were now going concerns, like the 354-bedroomed Presidential, almost next door to the British Embassy, and the gigantic 866-bedroomed Borobudur Inter-Continental (opened by President Suharto in March). This latter, on a plum 23-acre site in the heart of the city, is the largest in the hotel chain in South-East Asia.

Even the smaller hotels, like the hotel in Kebayoran Baru suburb, I discovered had sprouted new wings, with facilities designed to appeal to the most discerning tourist.

Within the past few years the capital's hotel scene has been transformed. From just a handful of rooms of international standard there are now about 2,500. Other hotels being built, such as the Hilton, the Tokyo and the Mandarin, coupled with expansion of existing ones, will soon bring the total to more than 4,500.

Along with the hotels have come the nightclubs, discotheques, bowling lanes, steamboats, horse and greyhound tracks, an ice rink, and a further development of the vast Ancol pleasure park on the city's outskirts facing the Java Sea. This now boasts a magnificent *hal-lai* stadium, swimming pool, oceanarium with performing dolphins, beach-side cottages and rowing lake.

The first steps, too, have been taken to popularize the Crusoe-style delights offered on the Thousand Islands (Pulau Seribu) in Jakarta Bay. So far only Pulau Putri (Princess Island) has been in the limelight, reached by a short Skyvan flight and thence by motorboat. Here, amid real tropical luxuriance, you can hire a native style cottage (*pondok*).

Island that merits superlatives
Can Jakarta ever generate the allure of its big South-East Asia rivals? Mr R. M. Suryosumarmo, who is the vice-president, operations and marketing, for the Hotel Indonesia International Corporation, has few if any doubts on the subject. In his Jakarta office he said he firmly believed that in time the attractions of the city would probably surpass those of Bangkok and even Singapore.

And outside Jakarta? On Bali, an island that in spite of some inevitable taint from tourist activities, still figures every superlative, I viewed the latest hotel, Sanur Beach, a \$7m joint enterprise of the Indonesian state airline, Garuda, and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines.

Mr Stanley Allison, its English general manager, showed me round with justifiable pride: "Every bathroom tile, nail and screw was to be shipped in to Bali." Nestling comfortably in a 600-palm tree grove beside the coral beaches, the hotel offers just about everything for about £8.40 a day (plus 21 per cent taxes and service charge).

All new hotel building on Bali will be confined to the southern tip of the island at Nusadua, and already it is planned to start a \$200m project that will result in 6,000 rooms by 1990. All will be air-conditioned and, no doubt by then, have television.

Hand in hand with new building has been the development of communications throughout the principal regions of the country. Air-conditioned diesel expresses now speed their way across Java, air services provide regular and reliable links between main population centres while road tours and overland travel use luxury western-style coaches.

To bring tourists to and from Indonesia there has been a vast reorganization of Garuda Indonesian Airways. This operates between three continents using latest jets like the jumbo DC10, DC8 and, for domestic routes, the DC9 and Rolls-Royce engine Fokker Fellowship. Many of the airline's pilots undergo their initial flight training in England.

City telephones are fully automated and there is efficient inter-city dialling. Even Bali can be dialled from Jakarta. The country is also linked by the international satellite system to the rest of the world, a link to London call costs approximately £8.60 for three minutes and can be arranged at short notice.

So how successful have the policies and developments proved? Since 1967 Indonesia's tourism has been increasing at an annual rate of about 38 per cent. By 1971 arrivals had reached 178,781 and, by last year, 270,303. About 90 per

cent arrived by air and 60 that 680,000 Australians will be taking holidays abroad, and Indonesia, from both geographic and economic standpoints, is well placed to collect a sizable share.

The Netherlands came second with 10,707 followed by West Germany (9,322) and France (8,516). In percentage terms visitors from Europe equalled 22, North America 23, Asia (mainly Japan, Malaysia and Singapore) 34, Australia and New Zealand 14.

In relation to population the Australian figure (35,495) is high. With the healthy state of the Australian dollar and the short 1973, is not too difficult a flight times an even bigger target. Barring further total can be expected. By world economic upsets, in next year it is estimated Indonesia should achieve it.

Varied form in the banking stakes

Tom Crouse, regional president of the First City Bank, was to return to the United States after four years in Indonesia. In his late thirties, Crouse was taking home his wife, a former list. He introduced me to the bank's resident vice-president, Mr Alex Franz, 3, an Indonesian who City after 20 years at the Bank Indonesia, he was assistant director in the department. These men have a deep, complex knowledge of the Indonesian banking scene.

Field is very big. A favourite have well form, but there are outsiders. The course defined and conditions vary. Or so it seems although Mr Crouse Franz were not themselves.

ing, because it believes the capital resources available to foreign banks would soon be exhausted. It prefers the foreign banks to make management agreements that are expected to improve the expertise of Indonesian banks. City, for example, recently signed Jakarta's first management contract with Bank Niaga.

Mr Franz told me that he is the only Indonesian joint head of a foreign bank, and he pointed out that City has a policy of appointing local national vice-presidents all over the world. He is a Christian, which is not insignificant, because the Dutch tended to train and rely on Indonesians of similar cultural background. The Chinese Indonesians, just as proficient in business, tend to prefer to be independent, dealing with, rather than working with foreigners.

The Indonesian approach to foreign exchange is unusually liberal for a developing country. There are no restrictions on the flow of foreign money into or out of the country. Anybody may hold any amount of foreign currency, in cash or on account at a foreign bank. Conversion into or from Indonesian currency is easy. In May the Jakarta Stock Exchange was re-established. In July the first international merchant bank was licensed, a consortium of Japanese, American, Australian and Indonesian firms.

Indonesia's foreign investment laws, which date from 1967, give such assurances and incentives that they have encouraged a total foreign investment of \$3,340m, almost 25 per cent of which comes from the United States and about 24 per cent from Japan. Recently, and especially since the Jakarta

riots in January, the requirements and restrictions imposed upon foreign investors have been more strictly enforced.

In fact the Government attitude started to harden towards the end of last year, when it began to be criticized for failing to get enough medium-term credit into the hands of pribumi (native Indonesians), rather than Chinese Indonesians. The January regulations require new foreign investment to take the form of joint ventures with pribumi, who must gradually be given a controlling interest, not only in these new enterprises but also in existing foreign investment enterprises.

Tax holiday and remission incentives are to be less favourable, and more Indonesians will have to be employed and trained as necessary. To encourage the formation of wholly Indonesian enterprises, certain areas of light industry will be closed to new foreign capital: for example, bicycle assembling, ice cube making, and the production of "instant" noodles.

However, as the official guidance booklet of City rather dryly remarks, "the policy is not strictly pursued and new projects are still negotiable." This seems to be a quite general state of affairs in Indonesia, although it is not an impression I got from Mr Crouse or Mr Franz. They spoke with reserve and gave me facts rather than opinions.

For example, most foreign banking business with clients lies within an area no more than 25 miles from Jakarta. Even here the volume of foreign banking business is only 10 per cent of the volume of all banking business.

ness. Throughout Indonesia it is only 1 per cent.

Mr Crouse said the interest rates on money deposited with the state commercial banks were now 30 per cent a year for two-year terms and 24 per cent for one year. These rates were for residents, as funds not derived from foreign currency. The high rates were designed, he said, to get money out of the market, to discourage inflation, running at 27 per cent last year and now approaching 30 per cent.

Foreign banks are required to deposit 30 per cent of their money with the Bank Indonesia but, as one university economist told me with a smile, "the penalty for liquidity infringements is not heavy." Also, Bank Indonesia, which refinanced 40 per cent of the funds lent by the commercial banks in 1968, is refinancing much less now, which means that its control over credit has seriously diminished.

I told City's two vice-presidents that well-informed sources had suggested American investment had stopped because of the January riots. "No comment," was one of their answers. They also told me that Fairchild Cameron had not backed out of the \$5m commitment, made in January, to manufacture electronic components in Indonesia. And they did remark on the dogged, long-term investment strategy of the Japanese.

They were also prepared to confirm the General Impression in Jakarta that there has been no significant withdrawal of foreign capital, and that funds owned by Indonesians have not been leaving the country. However, it does seem that Singapore, Hongkong and Taiwan are temporarily keeping new money out of Indonesia.

S.H.

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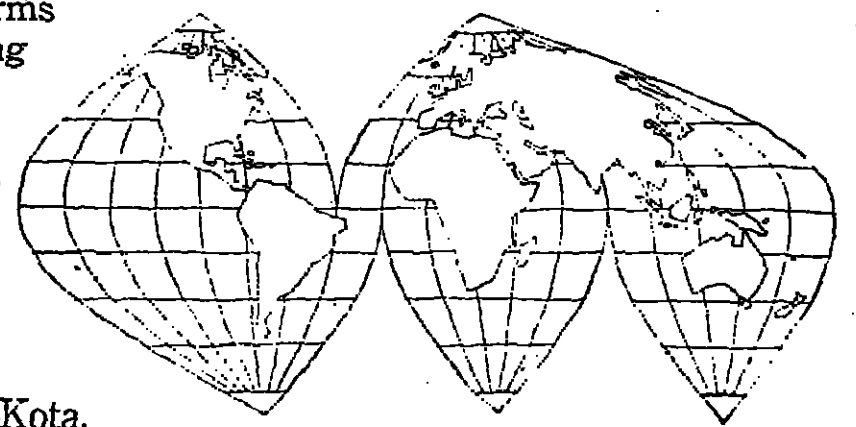
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Drastic measures needed as water erosion threatens magnificent relic of ancient Java

by Kapto Sumoto

Borobudur today is crumbling with age, a shadow of the majestic Buddhist monument it once was. But standing on a man-made hillock, surrounded by lush fields and rimmed by still active volcanoes, the ruins of this colossal temple still provide abundant evidence of the splendour of ancient Java.

It was once almost lost to the world, and unless drastic measures are taken to repair the ravages of nature the 1,200-year-old temple, possibly the model for Angkor Wat centuries later, will collapse totally within the next few years.

Water is Borobudur's biggest enemy. It has eroded the slopes of the hillock on which the temple stands and dangerously weakened the structure's foundations. The exquisitely sculptured reliefs on the monument's walls are also in a poor state.

The bas-reliefs have been coated with dye in an attempt to slow the weathering, and work is being carried out to preserve the rest of the temple. But archaeologists have said that the only way to stop further decay and to prevent total collapse is to dismantle an entire section of the structure's three lower stages. The porous hillock on which Borobudur stands will have to be excavated and replaced by a new reinforced concrete foundation with an efficient drainage system, a daunting task, but one that cannot be neglected if the monument is to be preserved.

"We estimate that it will take 600 men six years to reinforce the foundations and rebuild the galleries," Dr R. Soekmono, director of the Archaeological Institute of Indonesia, said. The preliminary work has begun. A team of international experts, coordinated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), is measuring, repairing, spraying and testing each individual stone of the temple with meticulous care. As soon as a piece of sculpture is in danger of further decay it is removed to a more secure place.

But this is only scratching the surface of the problem. Even if the most dangerous threat—the weakened foundations—were not a consideration, the monument's reliefs alone, stretched end

to end, would extend for three miles. There are more than two million stones, most of them elaborately carved, to be restored.

Dedication is not enough. A Borobudur Fund Committee, composed of Indonesian cultural and Government leaders and affiliates in Japan, The Netherlands and Belgium, was formed in 1968 to raise money for the project. It is headed by Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, Indonesia's Vice-President, and Dr Frans Seda, Indonesia's Ambassador to Belgium.

Unesco has called on the world to contribute to the Borobudur Fund. Expenses are estimated at about \$7.75m. The United States and Japan have been asked to shoulder two-thirds of the expenses, with the remainder to be shared by several other nations, including The Netherlands and West Germany.

It all began in a humble fashion more than 1,500 years ago. There were no mass migrations, no armies. Simply a weary Buddhist monk here, a Hindu pilgrim there. But the first tentative contacts from India soon grew into a spiritual and cultural wave that swept the Indonesian islands. The profound influence of Buddhism and Hinduism was such that in central Java alone more than 1,000 temples, many elaborately planned and exquisitely finished, were built in the next two centuries. The gigantic mountain-temple of Borobudur was one of these.

10,000 toiled for a century

Standing far from any sizeable settlement today, Borobudur is 90 minutes away by car over a rough, dusty road that winds through a serene landscape of ricefields, palm groves and forests. But at the turn of the ninth century, when it was new, the temple was the scene of magnificent pilgrimages and probably the centre of many settlements.

Commissioned by an anonymous prince of the powerful Sailendra dynasty, who completed the conquest of central Java in the eighth century and ruled Malaya as well, Borobudur was completed in about AD 800. Planned as a sanctuary for Buddhist monks and pilgrims, it took 10,000 workers almost a century to complete.

Borobudur's designers planned it both as a temple and a complete exposition of the Mahayana doctrine of Buddhism. Many experts today agree that it provided a pattern for the temple-mountain of Angkor Wat in Cambodia centuries later. Physically it took the form of a processional path around a gigantic square plinth. On this stood five gradually diminishing terraces. On the sixth level stands a series of three circular diminishing terraces, crowned by a large circular stupa. Up the centre of each face, from top to bottom, runs a long staircase. There are no internal cell shrines.

The entire building symbolizes a Buddhist transition for the lowest manifestations of reality at the base, up through a series of "regions" or psychological states, towards the ultimate nirvana—a condition of spiritual enlightenment and release from corruption and error—at the summit.

At the same time, since the monument is a unity, it proclaims the doctrine of the unity of the cosmos in the light of truth. It does not—as other religions would have it—banish the world, the flesh and the devil to eternal damnation. In this particular Buddhist doctrine, not only is the entire creation redeemable, it has never been anything but redeemed.

The base of the building represents *kamadhatu*, the world of desire; the square terraces above it represent *rupadhatu*, the world of form or the transitional sphere in which we are released from worldly matters, but are still tied to form; and the round terraces *arupadhatu*, the formless world, abode of the gods or the highest sphere for man to attain perfection. It is where all desires having died, deliverance is attained. The temple then rises into the last and highest stage of man's spiritual progress—*nirvana*.

The reliefs are a textbook in stone of the Mahayana doctrine—although Hindu shrines and native images sometimes appear disconcertingly among the tales of the Buddha's life. Borobudur was the spiritual centre of Buddhism in Java for some 150 years. Then, at the beginning of the tenth century the kingdom of Mataram fell, and political and cultural activities shifted away from central Java to the east. Borobudur and the other monuments of the region fell into neglect.



The gigantic mountain temple of Borobudur, completed in about AD 800, was planned as a sanctuary for Buddhist monks and pilgrims.

They were defaced by Muslim vandals, attacked by volcanic eruptions and other ravages of nature. Vegetation split stones, and parts of the structure collapsed. Borobudur seemed doomed to oblivion.

Centuries passed and it

was not until 1814 that the temple-mountain was rediscovered by Sir Stamford Raffles, who had colonial duties on Java. Raffles ordered the excavation which brought Borobudur back to life. In doing so, however, he opened the way

to a systematic wholesale looting; in 1836, for instance, the Dutch East Indies Government offered eight cartloads of some of Borobudur's finest carvings and statues to visiting King Chulalongkorn of Siam.

The rains which are par-

ticularly heavy in Indonesia's climate seep through the joints of the façades and through the paving stones. These movements affect the whole structure, gathering force as they go down. Today the lowest terrace is on the point of collapse and

the walls bear down on the weakest spots and lean out-

wards all the more rapidly for having to carry the weight of the balustrades. These movements affect the whole structure, gathering force as they go down. Today the lowest terrace is on the point of collapse and

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A WORLD IN BALANCE

All of us have had our imagination stirred by those photographs of the Earth taken from outer space. There we all are, mirrored after a new fashion and tellingly reminded of the human condition. Hanging alone in the vastness of space; compact, singular, cloud-capped in parts, a cherished home. The new image hovering in our minds brings to life facts about this Earth that have hitherto flat, lifeless statistics. The speed with which the Earth's resources are being consumed becomes a subject of anxiety; or the damage done to our environment by pollution; or those other ways in which it is feared the ecological balance may be disturbed by human greed or thoughtlessness; by yet unappreciated interference in the long evolutionary process that we have charted with such determination but whose ineluctable laws we do not fully understand.

Through these murky areas of hesitation and doubt no figures strike home so forcibly as those that signal what is happening to the world's population. There is no need to scramble in the ruins of the past to piece together the facts. After millennia upon millennia of slow change the Earth in 1830 attained a population of around one thousand million. A single century later, in 1930, this first thousand had become two, and then thirty years was enough to take us past the third million in 1960. Now in 1974 we are measurable months away from the fourth. By the end of this century we shall pass—

and can hardly now escape asking—the six thousand million mark. These figures, much more than its wars or the ending of empires, may stamp the twentieth century as a turning point in human history.

No wonder the United Nations, in other creation of our time, had designated 1974 as the World Population Year. The year for this year began in 1930, and has flowered in three paralytic conferences of scientists, the third of which was held in the Hague in January. All has been the preliminary to a conference that opens in earnest on Monday, a conference to which all the member governments of the UN have been invited to send delegations. It is to the conference a fringe of fringe gatherings will be the main one by the consensus of scientists, the hopes of a new era, and the sense of urgency created by numerous international bodies that have been pausing for years in favour of one or other aspect of the population problem.

Out of all this mass of documentation and measured words, action can emerge? The only too conscious of its own. There are religious, political policies often still conflicting, and on all sides the danger lest human rights should be infringed. Despite the difficulties the conference hopes to win agreement on a "total strategy" drafted by its experts. This is the World Population Plan of Action. Brave words. They conjure up a battlefield and many would think the parallel a just one. When one asks what other battalions are under orders in this strategy the answer is: programmes on food supplies, on human settlements, on the advancement of women and on educational and social development. This is a broad and thoroughly researched front. The UN hope is that if its proposals are adopted and taken up by population growth in the less developed countries may decline from 2.4 per cent to 2 per cent by 1985 while remaining unchanged in the developed countries around 0.9 per cent.

That is the short term projection. For the UN experts the key period is the next twenty-five or thirty years during which the developing countries may make such changes in their economic, social and cultural climate as will substitute personal choice for the traditional pressures that still produce large families among most of the world's peasant populations. For that to come about perhaps two generations is a more accurate time scale and even then there will be differences between forward countries and others that are much more backward.

In any case it might be questioned what governments can do directly. What is a population policy? The British population record over the past half century is scarcely to be related to government planning of any kind. The difficulties that face any government with an overwhelmingly peasant majority are not only material but even more psychological ones and of a most intractable kind. Perhaps the only ideal that can be agreed internationally is one in which all children born are wanted—and that means wanted by both parents. Such an ideal could unite both developed and undeveloped countries since it is a long way from attainment by either. If a policy can be defined it should therefore be one that removes barriers to the attainment of this ideal and that facilitates by health and education the freedom of choice that is desirable.

The latest conference will nevertheless have difficulty in establishing a consensus. There are some countries still actively encouraging population growth—Brazil and Argentina, to name two—and there remains a wide spectrum of attitudes among other governments ranging from active discouragement of contraception, or an imperviousness to the social conditions that promote

unrestrained childbirth to those fully conscious of the necessity of reducing fertility rates. It is not the United Nations' policy or expectation that anything as radical as Singapore's fiscal and other penalties imposed on large families should be brought into play to bear down on parental choice.

Another argument to be put in Bucharest will be the communist insistence that their system can always provide for increased numbers and that any suggestion that productive power might fail to match needs is reactionary and to be dismissed as "Malthusian." Though sharing the dogma, the Chinese and the Russians follow different policies. Birth control is now very much a Chinese policy but disguised under a banner of women's lib, whereas the Russians believe they can manage more people without trouble. Neither country can expect its dogma to earn respect while both are still dependent on grain surpluses from the Western world.

The other argument that will be heard comes from some of the invertebrate anti-imperialist third world countries and has more substance. Why, they ask, should they be chastised for not reducing their birth rates fast enough when every child born in the western world may be expected to consume ten times as much of available resources in a lifetime as will their children? Of course it is a valid point and has been for some time part of the great debate in all western countries. But it is at best a retort rather than an answer to their own problems for all these countries must know that their own population growth remains a serious brake on their economic advance. It is the western world that has done most of the discovering and exploiting of natural resources and that process must continue along with the wiser policies of conservation that are now being acknowledged as essential.

There remains the danger of hysteria. In the great debate over the exploitation of the human environment population tends to be most subject of all to cries of alarm. At times all the ills of our age—drugs, crime, disease and the rest—are ascribed solely to excessive densities of population. Doomwatchers relish the frightening graphs that can be drawn. Perhaps in an age more numerate than any before this message of numbers is more telling than any other. The fact is that global figures cannot be translated into a global policy. Every country is different and will remain so. Each must consider its own population problem and take what steps it can to moderate growth. If even that beginning is made in Bucharest the UN initiative will have been worthwhile.

When the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, came into force, it was widely expected that the demand for junior detention centres would decrease, in fact, this has not happened and the reason seems to lie largely in the local authorities' lack of facilities for coping with the more persistent delinquents in this age group. This same lack is the cause of the more frequent remands of those under 17 to remand centres or, in some cases, prison, and an increase in the number in the same age group serving sentences in borstal.

I doubt whether using measures strictly to prevent youths from attending football matches is any answer to footballism which, as you can see at any student demo, is not confined to football crowds. Any large gathering of young people can become an occasion for footballism and is particularly likely to do so when drink is freely available.

Comparatively few offenders of this sort are placed on probation and it seems a pity that attention should be focused on the unwillingness of the probation service to be used simply for Saturday afternoon reporting. Many probation officers would expect to achieve something with at least some of the hooligans, given the chance to work with them over a period of time.

The extension of Community Service Orders might be expected to provide another treatment facility or, if the courts prefer to see it that way, another means of punishment, but I would hope there would not be a demand for the Community Service Order to be so organized that the work is always done on a Saturday afternoon.

Football hooliganism is still a minor part of the whole problem of crime with which courts, social workers and probation officers have to deal.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. HUDSON,
Deputy Chief Probation Officer,
West Yorkshire Probation and After-Care Service,
Victoria Chambers,
Wood Street, Wakefield.
August 9.

The Falkland Islands
In the Argentine Ambassador's letter to the editor published in the Times issue of August 9, under your heading of "The Falkland Islands" it is stated that: "there is the Argentine Vice-Consul, Mr. Ernesto Rowe".

This fact is undoubtedly wrong and I would like to point out that there could not possibly be an Argentine Consul on the Falkland Islands. The Falkland Islands being part of our national territory—and consequently Mr. Ernesto Rowe has not been invested by our Government with that capacity.

Yours faithfully,
MANUEL DE ANCHORENA,
Argentine Ambassador,
Argentine Embassy,
9 Wigmore Crescent, SW1.
August 14.

Degree status of Buckingham

From Mr R. P. Dobson and others
Sir, We have read with considerable dismay of the refusal of the Council for National Academic Awards to validate the courses proposed by the University College at Buckingham when it opens in February, 1976.

The CNA's mandate is to satisfy itself that the quality of degrees offered under its auspices are not inferior to those of existing universities. Yet the stated reason for rejecting the proposed Buckingham courses is that teaching will be compressed into a two-year (80 week) programme, equal to most three-year university courses.

This innovation, however, is perhaps one of the most valuable features of the new enterprise which could pioneer the way for a more effective use of expensive facilities and teaching time.

Any doubts about the high quality of teaching must be fully satisfied by the distinguished staff being built up under Professor Max Beloff and by the large number of outstanding British, American and European scientists and scholars who have shown practical support by joining the academic advisory councils.

Furthermore, students who invest a good deal of money in their own higher education and accept the very demanding conditions of the proposed courses are a priori likely to be as well qualified as any for whatever sphere of life they propose to enter.

A heads of companies which recruit widely among university graduates, we would like to put on record that we look forward to welcoming applications from future graduates of Buckingham and will certainly accept Buckingham degrees as evidence of their qualifications.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD DOBSON, British American Tobacco,
ROBERT APPELBY, Black and Decker,
RALPH BATEMAN, Turner and Newall,
CALDECOTE, Delta Metal,
F. S. MCFADZEAN, Shell,
JOHN READ, Electric and Musical Industries,
11, Westminster House,
Millbank, SW1.
August 16.

Curbing football hooligans

From Mr A. G. Hudson

Sir, Under the heading "Magistrates' powers to deal with football hooligans often thwarted by shortage of facilities" your correspondent comments on shortage of places in detention centres—in fact, there is something of a myth prevailing about shortage of places and it is most unusual nowadays for a court to find that it is unable to make a detention centre order in respect of those over 17. It is quite true that only five out of 17 centres deal with the younger age group, but one would hardly expect there to be a greater demand for places for those under 17 than for those over.

When the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, came into force, it was widely expected that the demand for junior detention centres would decrease, in fact, this has not happened and the reason seems to lie largely in the local authorities' lack of facilities for coping with the more persistent delinquents in this age group. This same lack is the cause of the more frequent remands of those under 17 to remand centres or, in some cases, prison, and an increase in the number in the same age group serving sentences in borstal.

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MANUEL DE ANCHORENA,
Argentine Ambassador,
Argentine Embassy,
9 Wigmore Crescent, SW1.
August 14.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Social division and politics

From Gaster Principal King of Arms
Sir, Wrong diagnosis may lead to wrong prescription. May I, therefore, as one who has for many years studied English historical patterns from the genealogical angle, question certain assumptions, which seem to underlie Mr. Bryan Magee's interesting argument (article, August 14).

He writes of "the astonishing pervasiveness of our caste system" but I would deny—and have denied in print and in detail—that England has, as it has ever had, anything approaching a caste system. Neither rich nor poor are closed hereditary groups and I have argued already, and shall argue further in a book now in the press, that in England they never have been.

As Plato and Seneca knew, there is no king not sprung from slaves and no slave but is sprung from kings. I wrote recently of "the falsification of history" through ignorance of genealogy—the conspiracy of almost seriously call it, of conservatives and revolutionaries to represent social classes as in the main closed and continuous in their family membership. Conservatives have not wished it to be known that many of their grandfathers were upstarts, while revolutionaries have wanted the credit of introducing a social mobility which has really long existed (English Genealogy).

England is not the world, but it could be the world in this matter, for England, for better or worse, has led the world since the Middle Ages.

Yours truly,
ANTHONY WAGNER,
College of Arms,
Queen Victoria Street, EC4.

From Mr Dick Mynott
Sir, Mr Magee's conscience about "doing nicely" leads him to hope for "Labour Governments at the wheel in the coming years". What folly!

He accepts the simple message of the class struggle and ignores its effect in practice. In this country it has not simply divided class against class but also brother against brother. The fight to maintain the railways, to keep the trains running, to keep the people of their newspapers and magazines; demarcation disputes in the shipyards lead to a larger subsidy from the public purse as some later date. Most disastrous of all we are learning a false lesson: that you never get anything without a fight—a false lesson because it leads to morally questionable and indeed often indefensible attitudes.

Striking dustmen creates health hazards and the railways serve to transport those who can least afford a broken education; now we have an ASTMS leader in the north-east agreeing that claims that "patients might die without X-rays seen perfectly justified".

Tories and socialists like the idea of a caring society but have never thought seriously about the service workers who staff it—and we all get the same support from the trade union movement that Tom Jackson got during the postal strike. There are many other examples of this: often darlings of the left—who have so long preached an unintelligent and beligerent selfishness that they cannot seriously be considered the radicals who will lead us to a more equitable society.

We must face the fundamental question: should we all receive the same wages? If not, what are fair and acceptable differentials? And we will not begin to solve that problem if we trust to the vicious infighting prognosticated with equali-

Definition of charity

From Mr Benedict Nightingale

Sir, You are right to suggest that urgent attention should be given to the definition of charity. I am sure you may be right to declare that "nobody has been able to suggest anything better" than the present hit-and-miss system, which somehow manages to qualify the Lords Day Observance Society while disqualifying Amnesty and UNA. But there have been worthwhile attempts—including the suggestion that the Charity Commissioners and the courts could, and should, be much more liberal and liberal in their interpretation of the last of the four classifications made by the judge in the crucial Pemsell case of 1891: trusts for the relief of poverty, for the advancement of education, for the advancement of religion, and for other purposes which are beneficial to the community.

After a good deal of research for a book on the subject, my own conclusion was that designation as a charity should be separated from the financial advantages that, under the present system, automatically accrue to every organisation so designated. In other words, the

Three-card trick in Piccadilly

From Sir Ivo Rigby

Sir, At approximately 2.30 pm, on Friday May 3, whilst walking down Piccadilly, I saw a small crowd of people on the pavement almost immediately outside the Royal Academy. I stopped to see what was going on. A man was playing the three-card trick. Three or four persons in the crowd, clearly astute and abettors, were flourishing sheaves of £10 and £20 notes, frequently picking the right card and being paid out for their successful efforts.

A weather-beaten elderly man passing by (whom I subsequently ascertained to be an Australian tourist), encouraged by the ostensibly successful efforts of others, was prevailed upon to participate. With the able and cooperative assistance of these around him, £100 in £10 and £20 notes was extracted from his wallet and handed over, on his behalf, to the principal operator. Unhappily, he picked the wrong card. The principal operator and his able assistants speedily left the scene—no doubt to set up their pitch in some other part of the West End.

Many will say, with every justifi-

cation by Mr Magee. That is why we need a strong Liberal Party to believe in the wholeness of society and a sense of our dependence on each other.
Yours faithfully,
DICK MYNOTT,
3 Ilidley Grove, SE21.
August 14.

From Mr V. Harding
Sir, Mr Bryan Magee in his article in your issue of August 14 illustrates in a particularly clear form one of the fundamental fallacies of socialism, viz: the belief that all "discrimination" as Mr Magee calls it, is unjustified.

In any society there is always unjustifiable discrimination, to be corrected and Mr Magee gives several well-known current examples. What he fails to do, however, is to face up to the basic problem of defining "fairness" although he rightly rejects "equality" as unattainable, arguably undesirable and certainly not desirable by many people.

Further redistribution of incomes will do little or nothing to correct the unjustifiable discrimination to which Mr Magee refers. On the other hand the present indiscriminate and unreasoned redistribution policies already bear unfairly on what Mr Magee refers to as the "middle class" and especially on self-employed professional men. The further increase in taxation essential to socialist policies will increase and extend this unfairness even further.

Redistribution of existing wealth is no substitute for the creation of new wealth. Economic expansion, balance of payments and control of inflation are our central problems today. What has Mr Magee to contribute to their solution?

The "politics of envy" are indeed socially divisive. What we much more need is a much more deep-thinking, compassionate and constructive approach which recognizes the differing contributions that different types of people make to society and the part played by the savings of ordinary people.

Yours faithfully,
V. HARDING,
Moreton Lodge,
69 Toller Lane,
Old Conisdon,
Salisbury,
August 14.

From Mr Charles Davy
Sir, "The thrust of social change" writes Mr Bryan Magee (August 14), "is not against diversity but against unfairness". It should be, I agree, however uncomfortable for the privileged the process may be. But "fairness" depends on a judgement which cannot be fairly exercised by any party to a dispute. In some cases fairness is embodied in a code, the "rules of the game", but the rules may call for interpretation and in many fields there is no accepted code.

If there is to be a real "thrust against unfairness" there will have to be some agreed method of "umpiring", and a willingness by all parties to accept the umpire's ruling, with some exceptions available ("catching on the field") for a refusing party. The principle of fairness is right; what needs to be discussed is the best method of carrying it into practice. In the case of earnings no such agreed method is in sight. Free collective bargaining does not lead to fairness, but to the most for the strongest.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES DAVY,
Priory Bank,
Forest Row,
Sussex.
August 14.

Charity Commissioners would continue to decide what are charities, using the same criteria as they do now, and maintain their present custodial functions. But tax and rate relief, and the advantages of those charities whose social utility was apparent to a grants committee of the kind that, as you usefully remind us, Lord Beveridge once suggested. This committee "could also give such advantages to the quasi-political bodies, such as Amnesty and UNA, that are now regretfully denied them. In order not to clutter it with the thousands of miniature parochial trusts that still survive, only organisations with an income of (say) £1,000 or over would be obliged to approach it.

Thus the whole question of a statutory definition of charity becomes irrelevant, because it is only the financial advantages that give it any importance. A similar system of discriminating between charity and charity (or charity and non-charity) works perfectly well in Sweden—why shouldn't it do so here?

Yours faithfully,
BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE,
As from 40 Broomhouse Road, SW6.
August 12.

ation, that the foolish and greedy punter got precisely what he deserved and merits no sympathy. But the point surely is this: gaming in a public place is an offence. It is an offence which like the far more serious offence of betting—is a crime throughout London.

As I understand it, the maximum penalty for unlawful gaming in a public place is a fine of £50. Such a penalty becomes merely an occupational hazard for persistent offenders and bears no relation whatsoever to the financial advantages to be gained from a wilful and continued breach of the law.

Surely the time is long overdue for our legislators to take a more realistic view of their responsibilities and ensure that the courts—and particularly the courts of summary jurisdiction—are empowered to impose penalties that bear some relation to the prevalence of the offence committed and the obvious pecuniary advantages to be gained by a continued wilful and persistent breach of the law. The failure to do so simply makes a mockery of the law.

Yours, etc.,
IWO RIGBY,
8 More's Garden,
36 Cheyne Walk, SW3.
August 13.

Capital tax effect on forestry

From Mr Charles Taylor
Sir, Taxes can be political expedients but the effect of taxes, however popular they may seem to the bulk of the populace, often has a result opposite to what was intended. Such could happen if the present estate duty benefits are removed from land and timber as proposed by the recent White Paper on capital transfer tax.

It is not the role of the Royal Scottish Forestry Society to take part in a political debate but as the society is concerned in supporting a sound and healthy forest industry it feels that more consideration and consultation should be taken by Government before any proposals are announced.

Over 50 per cent of woodlands in Scotland are in private ownership and the average size of each woodland holding is under 200 acres in extent. If the proposed legislation is put into effect it will mean the virtual cessation of all private forestry in Britain which in the short term can only increase the unemployment problem in rural areas and in the long term will have a serious effect on the viability of the forest industry.

Private woodlands could be left unmanaged as some were in the 1920s and 1930s eventually reducing the amenities of the countryside as well as providing a prolific breeding ground for rabbits, foxes, carrion and hordes of crows, pigeons and other vermin which would cause damage to the farms adjacent to woodland areas.

If private woodlands were left unattended and unmanaged, the loss of timber production would also have an adverse effect on our balance of payments situation which despite the presence of oil in the North Sea may still be a pressing difficulty in the years to come.

The forest industry is a growth industry which can benefit Britain in the future and it must not be put at risk at the expense of short term political gain no matter which party is proposing it.

Since the effects of forestry on the economy are long term it is suggested by the Royal Scottish Forestry Society that they are removed from the political arena and that all parties come together and produce a policy which would strengthen and not weaken the future benefits that can accrue from the hills and uplands of Britain. Yours faithfully,
CHARLES TAYLOR, President, Royal Scottish Forestry Society, 26 Rindulph Square, Edinburgh.
August 14.

A military coup

From Vice-Admiral Sir David Clutterbuck

Sir, In his article on military take-over prospects (August 14) Mr Roberts claims only superficial contacts with the Services. This may account for his omission from the scenario of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

Anyone who knows the three Services is aware of the deep compassion with which sailors behold the military, confined to the land, and with which airmen regard sailors and soldiers, condemned to the sea. This is the cement which binds the three Services indissolubly together. It is also the reason why the idea of a coup by one of them would roll the other two in the aisles.

Your readers can safely assume that the Services are too busy with real life problems to regard military take-over speculation in newspapers as anything other than light relief. This is true as well as the implied reflection on Service loyalties is as unpalatable as it is absurd.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DAVID CLUTTERBUCK,
Administrative Director, Business Graduates Association Ltd,
2 Albert Gate, SW1.
August 14.

The Panovs in Britain

From Mr Clive Barnes

Sir, I was most distressed to read Mr B. A. Young's letter (August 15) deploring Sir and Mrs Panov's taking part in what he termed "political demonstrations".

His arguments are specious. While the two former Kirov dancers are, as he says, "guests in this country", their visit has not been sponsored by the British but prompted by the Israeli Government.

The "present liberty" as Mr Young puts it, of the Panovs may be due largely to the efforts of this country's citizens (although in the present there are quite a few thousand American citizens who played at least a part) but this is surely all the more reason for them, knowing the efficacy of Western protest, to demonstrate against what most informed people regard as the heinously trumped-up dangerous-driving charges the Soviet Government is bringing against the Jewish physicist, Victor Pelsky, who has also applied to emigrate to Israel.

I trust that Mr Young will need anyone to demonstrate on behalf of his well-being and liberty. CLIVE BARNES,
450 West End Avenue,
New York, NY 10024,
United States of America.

Lyrics for Britain

From Mr Michael Slot

Sir, Further to Mr Laurence Irving's suggestion (August 14) to bring the last night of the Frimms up to date, the following might be of interest: "Land of pools and bungs."

Mother of the slick,
What a shameful thing to
Live our lives on tick;
Wider still and wider
See the trade gap get;
God, who made us borrow,
Get us out of debt.
Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL M. SLOT,
Coppylham,
Leighton,
Nor Lewis,
Sussex.
August 14.

50 من الجدل

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS



leak outlook for Court line creditors as Official receiver is put in charge

By Whitmore

The courts moved rapidly today to appoint an Official Receiver to take charge of Court Line's affairs, as the company's creditors looked on with a mixture of relief and anxiety.

Mr. Rupert Nicholson, Court Line's managing director, said that the company's financial position was "very serious" and that the Official Receiver's appointment was "a relief" to the creditors.

Not that the availability of the whole of the bonding fund would in any case be sufficient in itself to ensure full repayment.

Then that the bulk of the holidaymakers booked to take their holidays before the end of the summer have already paid for their holidays in full and that the average cost of these holidays was only £50-£70, it would seem that the total amount owing to holidaymakers could be considerable.

Whatever holidaymakers are unable to recover under the bonding arrangement, they will have to attempt to recover by joining the ranks of the unsecured creditors.

Exactly how large the overall amount owing to the group's creditors is could take some time to become clear. But though many overseas holidaymakers will have received prompt payments this summer after the outbreak that followed the Horizon collapse at the start of the year, the amount owing in trade and financial creditors looks like being extremely high.

The amount unsecured creditors eventually recover will depend largely on three factors. First, the amount of money which can be realized from the liquidation of the company's assets. These include inter alia a number of tankers, several aircraft, hotels in the Caribbean and a number of properties.

There are also the shipbuilding interests the group agreed to sell to the Government for a gross total of £16m, reducing to just under £8m on the repayment to those interests of loans

103m wiped off share values in another day of nervous selling

By Byland

A fresh wave of nervous selling hit the London stock market today when confidence was further undermined by the collapse of the Court Line travel company, and then by renewed fears of impending financial difficulties among banking and insurance companies.

Trading in almost all sectors of the share market took an estimated £103m off the market yesterday. Over the past few days, the market has lost £2,800m, against a backdrop of growing nervousness about the outlook for profits in the financial sector.

The FT index closed a net 9.4 off at 210.3 last night, its lowest level since November 1958, having stood a point lower still. The Times index, at 83.39, shed 3.03.

Shares were plunging in the morning, with property, banking, insurance and hire-purchase shares all coming under pressure.

By mid-morning, the stock market was also disturbed by the revival of rumours of difficulties within the insurance industry. Nervousness in the market was further fuelled by statements from hire-purchase group Wagon Finance and then from Town & City Properties, the leading property concern.

In the wake of Court Line's misfortunes, shares in Thomson Organisation fell to 110p. Pontin's closed lower at 16p, but Horizon Midlands, the quoted subsidiary of Court Line, ended unchanged at 11p, after touching 9p at first.

Insurance shares such as Eagle Star (35p), Alliance (25p) and (197p) fell sharply yesterday, while among the heavy industrials, ICI (172p), Beecham Group (163p) and Unilever (215p) were lower.

Also unsettling the City this week has been the further massive deficit on United Kingdom trade during July. Government bonds surged another bout of selling yesterday which took as much as £1 off prices in the longer dated stocks.

Investor's Week, page 17

Tara Exploration mining minister to head combined T & C group

By Christopher Wilkins

Mr. Jeffrey Sterling, who became managing director and vice-chairman of Town & City Properties when it acquired control of the Irish Guarantee Trust earlier this year, is to become chairman of the combined group.

He will replace Mr. Barry East, one of the great property developers of the 1950s and 1960s who built Town & City into one of the biggest British property companies. Mr. East is to resign from the board in October.

Four other directors, Mr. W. W. Insole and Sir Charles Johnston, are also resigning, effectively leaving control of the group in the hands of former Sterling men. In June, another four of the original directors, including Mr. East, resigned.

Town & City's profits last year fell from £5.6m to £1.64m. Bank "strength", Keyser Ullmann, which sold Central & District to Town & City, has a degree of capital strength which is a "source of reassurance", Mr. Edward Du Cann, Keyser chairman, said yesterday in his annual statement.

£4.25m US bid for Advance Electronics

Shares in Advance Electronics, the Essex-based instrument maker, jumped 23p to 85p on the Stock Exchange yesterday after a cash bid for the company worth 95p a share, or £4.25m in total, was announced by Gould Inc, a Chicago company.

Advance disclosed last week that it was having talks with a possible bidder, when the share price was 45p. Directors have accepted the offer in respect of their own holdings—totalling around 2 per cent of the equity—and are recommending acceptance to other shareholders.

An Advance director said last night that the company was facing rapidly rising bank interest charges to finance expansion, because funds were not available through the stock market.

Pre-tax profits rose by 36 per cent to £0.7m last year. "We cannot exploit our potential on our own," the director said.

Gould is a manufacturer of electrical, electronic and industrial products. Its sales last year were worth £308m.

Societies' receipts at £128m peak in July

By Margaret Stone

More good news for house-buyers was announced yesterday. Building society funds recorded an improvement in July and the trend is continuing.

Figures released by the Building Societies Association showed that the net inflow of funds into the movement reached £128m—the highest this year—compared with £93m in June.

As a result there has been a big increase in commitments—mortgages approved but not yet taken up—at £317m, compared with £261m in June and only £154m in April. Advances in July amounted to £248m.

July is traditionally a good month for building society receipts and the gross inflow of funds was up by £113m, at £595m. Withdrawals rose less sharply from £388m in June to £467m, despite the onset of the holiday season.

In addition to the further £100m loan from the Government (the fourth tranche out of the total of £500m), there was £114m of interest credited to borrowers' accounts and repayments of principal amounting to £132m.

Although the Government loan becomes repayable in October at a rate of half of any net monthly surplus in excess of £50m, the building societies are not unduly worried about the effect that this will have upon their future mortgage lending programme.

The loan has given societies the confidence to increase their mortgage commitments, but because of its temporary nature the actual money has been largely used to increase individual societies' liquidity.

The welcome improvement in building society receipts does not disguise the fact that societies are still facing great pressure on their margins, and have still not resolved their future position on interest rates effectively frozen until September.

Retail prices up 0.9pc last month to trigger new threshold increase

By Tim Congdon

Retail prices rose by 0.9 per cent last month, similar to the increase in June, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Employment. Although lower than the very sharp increases in the early months of this year the latest figures still imply an exceptionally high rate of inflation.

A further threshold payment of 40p a week has been activated by the June rise—the seventh so far—making the total benefit to pay packets £2.80. The number of workers affected is believed to be over 10 million.

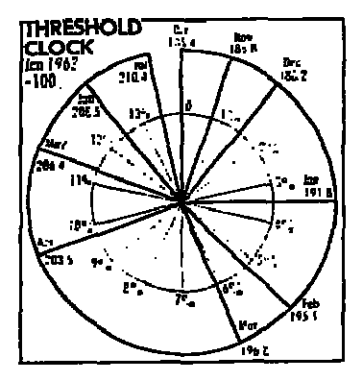
The main cause for the leveling off of inflation in July was a 7.2 per cent drop in the price of seasonal food. This is usual in July and therefore does not portend any significant reduction in the inflationary trend.

Indeed, the rise in the index for "all items excluding seasonal food" was 1.3 per cent, noticeably higher than the 0.8 per cent June increase. In the last three months this index has been climbing at an annual rate of 14.7 per cent. Although lower than the corresponding figure for June—an annual rate of 24.6 per cent—it is still very high.

The all-items index was boosted by increases in electricity charges and many other goods and services, according to the Department of Employment. A major part of the increase in electricity charges, and the raising of British Rail fares, became effective in the month.

Another feature of the index is the slow rise in the cost of housing. This went up in the month by only 0.1 per cent, a clear reflection of the Government's rent freeze. In April there had been a sharp increase in the cost of housing because of higher local authority rates.

The comparatively small July increase will be particularly welcome in advance of August figures, which will be helped by the reduction in



CBI leader condemns White Paper 'fantasy'

By Malcolm Brown

The question of a boycott by leading industrial companies of the Government's proposed voluntary planning agreement system was left tantalizingly open yesterday by Mr. Ralph Batesman, president of the Confederation of British Industry, in a detailed criticism of the White Paper on state intervention.

Mr. Batesman refused to be drawn because the proposals in the White Paper, published on Thursday, are not yet law. "We will deal with that one if and when they have power," he said.

The confederation had no power to instruct its membership and could not give advice without consulting industrial opinion, Mr. Batesman added.

But it seems clear that the possibility of a boycott is bound to be discussed both by the high-level advisory committee set up by the president last month and by the CBI's grand council which meets next month.

Mr. Batesman described the Government's intervention proposals as "absolutely unreal" and "fantasy".

Rather than provide the regeneration of British industry which the White Paper's title suggested, the proposals seemed to be calculated to lead to stagnation and chaos.

The document was not aimed at regeneration, the improvement of efficiency or economic development; "it is aimed at state ownership, control and intervention".

Making it clear that he did not have much faith in Government promises on the confidentiality of information provided by companies for planning agreements, the CBI president said there must be a risk that such information would find its way to the proposed National Enterprise Board, helping it to plan intervention.

He conjured up a picture of companies being forced into the tentacles of a voracious NEB by the ineptitude of Government in establishing stable conditions in which finance could be found for essential investment.

Nothing had been done for a long time to help industry's confidence. Even before the White Paper, industry had been in a troubled state. "This on top does nothing to help. This further undermines our confidence," he said.

The Government had ignored the case put forward by the CBI three weeks ago for better Government industry relations. These proposals were embodied in the document Industry and Government, which had been sent to the Government.

Turning to the question of the cost of the whole package Mr. Batesman poured scorn on the Government.

"What was it going to cost?" he asked. "There's no indication at all as far as I can see." If the Government was really more clever than industry, it would surely have asked itself this question.

Unit pricing orders on fresh foods

Meat, fish and vegetables are the first fresh foods to be covered by the unit pricing orders published yesterday by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

The foods are: All fresh chilled and frozen meat when sold pre-packed. Liver, hearts, kidneys, tripe, tongue, oxtail and mince not pre-packed. Fresh, chilled and frozen herring, mackerel and sprats not pre-packed. Fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or smoked fillets of cod, codling, haddock plaice and siltie, not pre-packed.

Potatoes and beans, brussels sprouts, brussels tops, curly kale, peas, spinach, spring greens, sprouting broccoli and turnip tops, not pre-packed.

From September 16 all items must show the unit price (that is, price per lb weight), but pre-packed meat, where the weight is quoted, and pre-packed potatoes must also show the selling price.

Fears in America of deepening recession

From Frank Vogl Washington, Aug 16

Latest data published by United States government departments, the New York Federal Reserve Bank and the Federal Reserve Board, coupled with business surveys, strongly indicate that the recession is deepening and that the second half-year upturn, predicted by White House officials, is unlikely to take place.

The Fed said industrial production was almost unchanged last month and about 0.8 per cent below the comparable 1973 level. Latest New York Fed statistics show that loan demand at leading banks in the week ending August 14 rose by just \$24m (nearly £10.5m), after a rise of \$73m. Taken together with figures for the last month, it is becoming evident that loan demand is flattening out.

The Fed's latest money supply figures show a substantial reduction in the growth rate. Money supply on an M1 basis (currency plus demand deposits) has risen 5.6 per cent in the year ending in July, with the seasonally adjusted annual rate over the last three months down to 4.5 per cent.

The M2 money supply (M1 plus time deposits at commercial banks other than large certificates of deposit) rose at a rate over the last year of 8.7 per cent, but was down to 6.7 per cent for the last three months, the Fed stated.

The Wall Street Journal published a lengthy article today, based on interviews with a number of experts, showing that the sharp increase in business inventories is giving rise to fears of a slump. Business leaders support this view.

The flattening-out of loan demand and the tight money policies of the Fed, plus declines in real incomes, are slowly producing a significant decline in general economic activity.

Business inventories are at record levels, according to data produced by the Commerce Department. This is widely taken to represent a general picture, rather than a thorough and detailed analysis of the situation.

Several experts now believe businessmen are deciding to reduce stocks and cut purchases, and that the convergence of so many simultaneous and similar decisions will lead to a deepening of the recession.

\$300m inflow for Fed bank

From Our United States Economic Correspondent Washington, Aug 16

Short-term repurchase agreements worth \$300m (about £128m) were bought by the New York Federal Reserve Bank for unspecified customers—generally believed to be Middle East oil producing countries—on the market yesterday. The rate on the agreements was about 11.5 per cent, market experts said today.

The Fed had stated its intention on Wednesday to buy a large volume of one-day to 15-day repurchase agreements for customers.

The transactions simply involve buying securities, in this case government securities, on the understanding that they will be repurchased by the seller at a specified time. It provides the dealers with a means of financing their inventories of securities.

Dealers expect the \$300m funds to end eventually in purchases of non-marketable United States Treasury bills and notes.

The Fed was not in the market today for further purchases of repurchase agreements, but dealers reported that it was buying Treasury bills for both its own account and customer accounts. It is believed that \$100m worth were bought for customers, thought to be Arab oil producers.

560 lose jobs in steel closure

The Sheerness Steel Co yesterday announced a complete closure of its works on the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, putting 560 men out of work.

Ninety-five craftsmen and craft assistants have been on strike since July 10. A company spokesman said yesterday the decision to close was a direct result of the craft unions' rejection of a TUC disputes committee ruling, ordering an immediate return.

With the markets moved

The Times index: 83.39 - 3.03
F.T. index: 210.3 - 9.4

THE POUND			
	Bank	Bank	Bank
	buys	buys	buys
Australia \$	1.63	1.59	
Austria Sch	44.50	42.50	
Belgium Fr	95.25	92.50	
Canada \$	2.34	2.29	
Denmark Kr	14.45	14.05	
Finland Mk	8.95	8.70	
France Fr	11.40	11.10	
Germany DM	6.25	6.05	
Greece Dr	72.00	69.75	
Hongkong \$	12.20	11.75	
Italy Lr	1610.00	1560.00	
Japan Yn	735.00	710.00	
Netherlands Gld	6.25	6.15	
Norway Kr	13.00	12.65	
Portugal Esc	62.75	58.75	
S Africa Rd	1.94	1.86	
Spain Pes	135.00	131.00	
Sweden Kr	10.55	10.25	
Switzerland Fr	7.15	6.90	
US \$	2.38	2.33	
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.50	35.50	

as suffered heavy losses. Igea securities gave fresh impetus to the market. The index closed at \$2,330 yesterday, 25 points on the day, rose by \$11 on the day to yesterday.

SDR-5 was 1.19228 on Friday while SDR-E was 0.509360. Commodities: Reuters' commodity index fell by 8 points yesterday to 1,265.2. A year ago it was 1,190.3.

Reports, pages 17 and 18

To add to all its advantages in environment, communications, manpower resources and supporting services, South Glamorgan (which includes CARDIFF the Welsh Capital) has just gained Full Development Area Status.

Benefits for manufacturing industry include...
20% Tax free grant
for Plant, Machinery, Buildings.
£3 per man per week Regional Employment Premium

For further information contact
Rhodri Morgan
South Glamorgan County Industrial Development Officer,
County Headquarters,
Newport Road, Cardiff
Phone 499022 Ext. 3463

Stock markets

Further heavy losses

lunging • Loan stock pitfalls

Richardsons, Westgarth on state threat

Housing cuts leave mark on Orme

Dover Eng dive into loss of £800,000

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

5 STRAIGHTS		Bid	Offer	Bld		Offer
Algeria 1947	74	81	Wm Glynn B. 1947	75	77	
American Motors 1948	83	87				
Armstrong 1947	84	88				
Asahi 1947	85	89				
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Make the most of your house

John I. Jacobs
confident

of despondency which hung over it a year ago. Figures issued yesterday show a pre-tax profit of over £4m for six months to

Company (and par values)	Ord div
T. Clarke (10p) lat	0.79

Dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div
T. Clarke (10p) Int	0.79
Dixons (10p) Fin	0.74
F. & Finance (25p) Int	1.02
Gold & Base Metal (12½p)	1.25
Kinlocu (25p) Int	2.5
Kleinwort, Benson (25p) Int	2.0
J. M. Newton (10p) Fin	1.02
Paragon Developments (10p)	2.15
Rowdon Hotels (25p) Int	2.81
Town & City (10p) Fin	Nil
Vibroplant (25p) Fin	6.99
Wagon Finance (25p) Int	Nil
Ward Holdings (10p) Fin	1.5
Whitworth Elec (5p)	1.87

Wall Street

Aug 16		Aug 15		Aug 16		Aug 15	

The Dow Jones cost commodity price index rose 0.7 to 370.47. The futures index was 4.74 higher at 349.55.	67.01; 65 stocks, 123.00 (122.37). New York Stock Exchange index, 70.75 (70.06); Industrials, 34.05 (33.59).
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Briefly

Property 5: per cent convertible at an average price of £124.41 per cent on behalf of Commercial Union Assurance.

CITY & FOREIGN INV
Pre-tax income for half year is halved to £1,000 and net asset value a share is 45.3p (62p). Again no interim, and no dividend is likely for full term. Borrowing to be reduced by £1.3m to \$2.5m.

STOCK CONVERSION TRUST
Board warns that net revenue before tax for 1974-75 will fall from peak of £3.2m to about £2.5m.

Wolf Elec 26 pc ahead

months to June 30 climbed 26 per cent to £630,000. The "attributable" rose from £261,000 to £302,000. In the preceding year profits rose 43 per cent to a record £1.03m.

(Cottas) —EEC origin. BARLEY flrm.—
 Sept. £68.00: Nov. £62.80: Jan.
 £4.85: March. £54.50: May. £68.00.
 WHEAT. flrm.—Sept. £61.50: Nov.
 £64.20: Jan. £66.70: March. £68.40.
 May. £69.50 All a long ton
 COVENT GARDEN.—Home Produce.—

Peas: per lb.	\$0.02-0.04.	Lettuces:
per 12. round,	\$0.40. cos.	EU. 40.
tomatoes: per 12 lb.	\$1.00.	Mush-
rooms: per lb.	\$0.20-0.25.	Runner
beans: per lb.	Ground, \$0.03.	Stick,
U. M. Cauliflowers	per 12.	\$0.65-0.70.
Cabbages: primo,	per bag,	\$0.40-0.50.
Beetroot:	per 22 lb. new crop,	\$0.90.
Colcely	per 12.	\$0.40. 15: \$1.00. 18.

24.00	20	prepacked	cases,	\$1.40.
Plum's	per	doz.		\$0.05-1.00.
Cherries;	per	1 lb.		\$0.70-0.80.
Apples; per	30 lb.	Greenleaf,		21.00.
1.00.	Hammy's	to 10-20.		George
Save,	\$1.70-5.00.	Discovery,		\$1.20.
4.50.	Tydemann's	Worcester,		\$0.04.
10.10.	Plums; per	12 lb cases,		\$0.40.
Gulams,	\$1.00-1.05.	Victorias	per 14.	

C1 5A-1 MO. Bails per 12.60, 21.20
 1.50. Gages: per 12.18, 27.60. Sweet
 Corn per bush. 80 10.
 Imported Produce.—Oranges: South
 African. Navel. C2 55-3 05. Valencia
 latest. C2 54-5 10. Brazilia: 28 10.
 5 11. Guaranis: Queensland. Elton-
 dales. per box up to 27.00 wasty con-
 tain. Brazilia: 24th. per lb. 10.15

39.	29.50	30.	29.85
72	27.05	Mo	27.20
72	22.50	41.	22.50
23.	11.50	Paraguay	22.00
Lemons	South	African	23.20
Italian	22.40	Spanish	23.20
Apples	Spanish	20.12	13: Taana
skin	Demerara	26.00	Pears
			Italian

Water-Melons	\$0.17-0.71	French	Wil-
liams	\$0.06-1	Spanish	\$0.06
Pump-	\$0.14-20	14	\$0.15-0.16
Sage:	Spanish	\$1.30-1.60	Melons
Israeli:	Open	\$0.12	\$1.60-1.90
Spanish:	\$1.60-2.00	Water-Melons	
Spanish:	Irasy	15 kilo	\$1.20-1.60
10 kilo	\$1.00-1.30	Pineapples	

Kentucky, per lb. \$0.80-0.90
 African, \$1.00-3.50. Peaches, French,
 \$1.75. Italian 1½-graves \$1.40-1.60.
 Grapes, Cyprus; Thompson, \$0.08-
 0.12; Italian, per 10lb package, per
 lb. \$0.40-0.08. Avocados, Gulf,
 African, 8¢. \$2.20. Aubergines,
 Dutch, per lb. \$0.25. French, per 4lb.

Market sources in London yesterday said Iran is still in the market for any origin crude designated soyabean oil. Purchases so far have reached 80,000 tonnes.

NY silver stronger

[illegible]

Burlington Nino	304	33	Lige, Mier	364	264	Ch. Off Cal.	42	264
Burroughs	81	814	L.T.V.	36	36	Ch. Pacific Corp	144	102
Campbell Soup	264	27	Lifton	62	4	Uniroval	274	274
Canadian Pac.	154	154	Lockhead	4	14	United Aircraft	274	274
Caterpillar	354	354	Lucas, Sherr	104	4	United Brands	104	104
Chrysler	274	274	MacArthur	4	4	Ch. New York	104	104
Coca-Cola	154	154	Manul Hancor	274	274	Ind. Industries	274	274
Curtis Y.Y.	214	214	Mapco	174	174	W. Steel	444	444
Eastman	214	214	Marathon Oil	22	22	Wash. Co.	144	144

Chem. Br., N.Y.	394	1	Marler	184	18	Warner Lamb	9
Cheapeake Ohio	444	44	Mason, Ind.	184	18	Warner Lambert	213
Chicago	444	44	Mass. Mar.	176	17	Washburn	264
Chrysler	444	44	McDunnell	112	11	West'n Bancorp	169
Citibank	444	44	Mead	172	17	Weymouth I.	124
Citibank Corp.	444	44	Merck	64	6	Weyerhaeuser	214
Clark Equip.	39	3	Shan Mun.	624	62	Whitford	20
Coca Cola	29	2	Mobil Oil	374	37	White Motor	111
Dynalene	214	21	Monroe	244	24	Winthrop	159
E.I. du Pont	394	39	Monte. Natl.	244	24	Yarnall	11
Federal Express	444	44					

Cumulative Gas	31%	Morgan J. P.	69%	50%
Cumulative Oil	31%	Motrolula	40%	45%
Con Edison	23%	NCR Corp	29%	28%
Con Edison	7%	NL Ind	13%	13%
Cons Funds	15%	Nat Alcoa	25%	27%
Cons Power	12%	Nat Distill	13%	13%
Cons Tel	20%	Nat Steel	20%	26%
Cons. Oil	3%	Karlsk West	8%	8%
Control Data	3%	NW Bancor	29%	28%
Corning Glass	5%			

Zenith P 17% 17%

Canadian Prices

P.C. Intl	254	20	Amgen	64	92	Abbott	12	12
Trans	236	20	Free Pet	174	100	Alcan	12	25
Crocker Intl	102	20	Oxden	174	100	Alk. Intl	274	274
Crown Teller	294	20	Wm. Corp.	102	184	Nordest	174	174
Isacord	17	174	Imp. Intl	294	202	Bell Tel	394	174
Isacord	17	174	Univ. Intl	254	254	Can. Sup. Int	394	394
Ref Monte	140	140	Pac. Int'l	202	202	Can. Int. Ed.	452	452
Ind. Air	37	374	Pan. Am.	3	34	Comint	20	20
Int'l Edison	10	10	Penn Cent	14	14			

Dean Seagram	244	244	Penny 3	58	203	Cons. Bat.	274	274
Phones	244	244	Pennant	18	194	Discolor	274	244
Dow Chem	624	624	Pepco	414	414	Fairfax Corp	144	144
Dresser Ind	464	464	Pet Corp	254	254	Falkenberg	274	274
Edco Power	104	104	Pfizer	254	254	Gulf Oil	274	274
Elm Palt	1304	1304	Philip Ind.	3	3	Hawker Can	574	574
Eastern Air	4	4	Philip Prod	134	134	Hud. Bay Min	144	144
East End	4	4	Phil Pet	244	244	Hud. Bay Oil	274	274
Engel Corp	2	2						

[illegible]

N. Penn Corp	16 1/2	16 1/2	Reynolds Metal	19	19	Steel Co	30 1/2	30 1/2
F.M.	30 1/2	30 1/2	Ruckwilt Int	23 1/2	23 1/2	Tes. Can	34 1/2	34 1/2
G. & F. Corp.	26	26	Royal Dutch	28	28	Trans. Mt Oil	13 1/2	13 1/2
Gambie Shingau	26 1/2	26 1/2	Safeway	24 1/2	24 1/2	Walker-H	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gen. Dials	19 1/2	19 1/2	St. Regis	26 1/2	26 1/2	W.C.T.	18 1/2	18 1/2
Gen. Electric	41 1/2	41 1/2						

■ Ex Div. & Asked & Ex Distribution. & Bld. & Market Closed & New Issue & Stock Spin
 † Traded & Unquoted.

The Dow Jones spot commodity price index rose 0.77 to 370.47. The futures index was 0.74 higher at 349.55.	47.01 to 65 stocks, 123.90 (22.47).
The Dow Jones Commodities-Industrial, 731.54 (737.88); transportation, 152.12 (153.44); utilities, 66.97	New York Stock Exchange index, 70.76 (40.06); Industrials, 44.05 (43.81); transportation, 24.23 (24.65); utilities, 26.66 (26.85); financial, 40.2

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

Sterling weaker against dollar

The pound was again weaker against the dollar yesterday, particularly in the morning. But this was in common with most of the Continental currencies and, despite the decline against the dollar, the trade weighted effective devaluation was unchanged throughout the day at 17.5 per cent.

The pound opened at \$2.365, the best of the day. The rate dropped quite sharply in the morning to \$2.337, but then began to look firmer in the afternoon. After reaching \$2.340 at one point, the pound closed at \$2.339, down 55 points on the day.

Gold closed at \$154, up 51.

Easy day for discount market

In the discount market yesterday, conditions were easy, due mostly to a large excess of open market discounting over exchange receipts. The Bank of England did not intervene. Secured call loan rates fell to between 3 and 3.5 per cent, while overnight rates for interbank sterling deposits dropped to 2 per cent from about 8.1 per cent at the opening.

The Times Share Indices

The Times Share Indices for 16/8/74 have been published since 10.30 a.m. on 17/8/74.

Index	Value	Change
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0

Index	Value	Change
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0

A record of the Times Industrial Share Indices is given below.

Index	Value	Change
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0

* Adjusted to 1964 base date.

Money Market Rates

Rate	Value
1000	1000
1000	1000
1000	1000

Rate	Value
1000	1000
1000	1000
1000	1000

Rate	Value
1000	1000
1000	1000
1000	1000

Rate	Value
1000	1000
1000	1000
1000	1000

Spot Position of Sterling

Rate	Value
1000	1000
1000	1000
1000	1000

Rate	Value
1000	1000
1000	1000
1000	1000

Rate	Value
1000	1000
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Rate	Value
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Rate	Value
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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Unit	Value	Change
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1000	1000	0

Unit	Value	Change
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Unit	Value	Change
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1000	1000	0

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

OLD-ESTABLISHED MERCHANT BANK

requires

DIRECTORS' STEWARDS

CITY £2,000+

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Present Nanny recommended. Write or phone 01-883 8443.

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REQUIRED

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and revision for January exams. Study in friendly, air-conditioned atmosphere. For full details, write to Box 1691 D, The Times.

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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

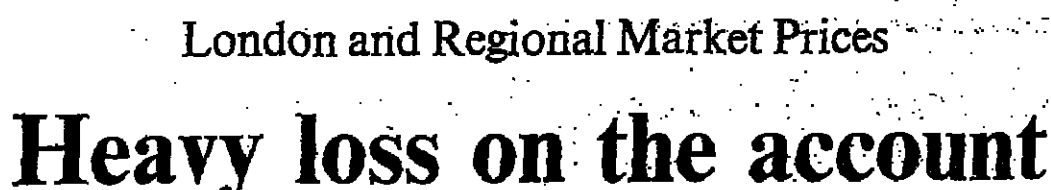
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Croydon, CR9 3NT.



rhp means
ball and
roller
bearings

Symbol	Price	Chg	Vol	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close	Settle	Prev	High	Low	Open	Close
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* Adjusted for tax changes. a Ret dividend. b Ex div. c Forecast dividend. d Corrected price. e Interim payment. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. Pre-merger figures. i Forecast earnings. j Ex capital distribution. k Ex rights. l Ex scrip or share split. m Tax free. n Price with dividends. o Eastern Periodicals.

